# The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

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## WASHINGTON.

### Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax Formally Notified of Their Election.

### Important and Highly Significant Speech by Gen. Grant.

### THE KEYNOTE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

### "Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of the Revenue, and Payment of the National Debt."

### No Announcement of Cabinet Appointments at Present.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The Joint Committee, composed of Senator Morton, Representative Jas. F. Wilson and Representative J. V. L. Pruyn, of New-York, appointed by Congress to officially inform Gen. Grant of his election as President of the United States, waited on him yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office. About two dozen gentlemen were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the General's staff, Representative Robertson, Gen. Logan and one or two personal friends of Gen. Grant. The whole affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes. After the usual courtesies, Senator Morton, on behalf of the Committee, said:

#### REMARKS OF SENATOR MORTON.

General: The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country and the friends of liberty throughout the world rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your duty unalloyed patriotism, inflexible integrity, great powers of intellect and all the high qualities that enabled you to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtue, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your administration the work of reconstruction will be completed and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity.

Senator Morton, then handed the official notification to Gen. Grant, of which the following is a copy:

Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being assembled at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1869, the under-written President of the Senate, did, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and count all the votes of the electors for a President and Vice-President, by which it appears that Ulysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1869.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, 1869.

B. F. WADE, President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Gen. Grant, on receiving this certificate made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

#### REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants, such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference.

There is one matter that I might properly speak of here, and that is the selection of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet, before the official declaration of the result of the election was made. Although I presumed that there was no doubt about what that declaration would be, but after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing and otherwise, for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce who I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the Committee, so that my intentions may be known."

#### REMARKS OF MR. PRUYN.

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's remarks, Mr. Pruyn stepped forward and said:

General: In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your Administration, you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated ready to act with you.

Gen. Grant made no response to this beyond bowing his thanks. The Committee and most of the gentlemen present then shook hands with him and retired.

#### MR. COLFAX NOTIFIED.

The Committee afterward waited upon Mr. Colfax at the Capitol, and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notification was handed to him by Mr. Wilson, when he handed the Committee his response in writing, as follows:

Gentlemen, Please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty.

This ended the ceremony.

#### EFFECT OF GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH.

Gen. Grant's remarks are the almost exclusive topic of conversation here in official and in private circles. The speech, if speech it may be called, is almost unanimously approved, and the utterance of such facts and reasons just at this time will do much good. Gen. Grant's reasons for not making public his Cabinet intentions are accepted as satisfactory, and will do much to allay the anxiety on this subject, especially as people learn from Gen. Grant's own lips that he has not wanted for advice and suggestions on Cabinet matters.

In addition to the precedents given in the Times of Saturday, to show that Gen. Grant's course is not at all unusual, it may be stated that Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet was not finally determined until as late as the 6th of March. On that day, Mr. Greeley and others brought a strong pressure to bear upon him, which succeeded in fixing Messrs. Chase, Welles and Blair in the Cabinet, and in throwing overboard Henry Winter Davis, who was regarded at that time as too conservative.

Some prominent gentlemen have complained that Gen. Grant does not seem disposed to consult anyone of his own volition. This is true with him perhaps to a greater degree than with his predecessors; but it is known, I believe, that he has consulted on Cabinet matters quite freely with Mr. Colfax and Mr. Stanton, though it is not known that he has given either of those gentlemen any indication of his intentions as to the men whom he will name.

#### BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The business of the two Houses drags very heavily, and unless pushed with fresh vigor for the next two weeks some of the most important measures will go overboard for want of time. The appropriation bills are scarcely half done, though all but two have been reported to the House, but three of them are as yet entirely complete. The Suffrage amendment hangs between the two branches, being now on the Speaker's table in the House. It will probably go to a Conference Committee for settlement. The Tax bill is nearly finished in Committee of the Whole, and will probably get through the House this week, but must inevitably die in the Senate for want of time. The amended Bank bill now before the House will probably pass and go back to the Senate for concurrence in amendments. Some of the features recommended in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be very likely to become law, but for amendment of the Naturalization laws, transfer of the Indian Bureau and other important projects, there seems scarcely any hope. If the Army Appropriation bill gets through, with its present load of general legislation, it will be more than its managers now expect.

#### CALEB CUSHING'S MISSION.

Gen. Cushing returned here last evening, having successfully accomplished his mission to Bogota. He left this city on the first of December last, arrived at Bogota on the 3d of January, negotiated his treaty, left Bogota on the 16th of January, and will to-morrow report the result of his special misson to Mr. Seward. He is understood to have negotiated a treaty with the United States of North America, the right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien at any point which may be settled after its engineers have made such surveys as they may deem proper. The United States Government may undertake this work, or Congress may determine how it may delegate the power to a private company. The construction of the canal is regarded on the Isthmus as practicable. If the Senate ratifies this treaty, and Congress will enact the necessary legislation, the work can be commenced during the present year.

#### INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Gen. Butler will introduce a bill to-morrow, providing that no State shall pass laws discriminating between the citizens of such State and the citizens of another State in regard to trade or commerce within such State, and all laws in contravention of these provisions to be declared void. This is aimed at the laws of Maryland taxing non-residents $300 for a license, and then providing that no person not a permanent resident shall offer for sale any goods or merchandise by sample, card or other specimen, at the store, counting-room or warehouse of a resident of the City of Baltimore. This is a violation of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution.

#### THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The report in the Alaska investigation will be made to the House during the present week. The main facts developed are already well known. The Committee will report, in substance, that beyond the one instance of attorneys' fees, and two or three small instances of newspaper corruption, the charges of general or wholesale corruption are not sustained.

#### THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The evidence taken by the Committee on the New-York election frauds, which, with the report, will be presented to the House next week, will contain some interesting developments relative to how elections are won for the Democracy in the Empire State. It is understood that the testimony bears pretty heavily on certain officials and prominent politicians in New-York. Judge McCunn figures in no very enviable light, and Judge Barnard's record is not of the best or purest. Mr. Mayor Hall swears that in his opinion and from his experience there is not an honest politician in New-York, and hardly any one possesses more information on the subject than he does. The report is partly finished, but there is no probability that it will in any way change the result of the election. The only good likely to be accomplished will be the adoption of some legislation which will possibly prevent a fraud of such gigantic proportions in the future. The investigation of the claim of W. W. Corcoran, the banker, of this city, to be paid about $80,000 by Government for the use of a portion of his property during the war, seems likely to lead to some curious and important developments. The District Committee of the Senate, to which the claim was referred, heard some stories about Corcoran's loyalty, and, on information furnished them, called the butler of the Russian Minister. He testified to what he had heard among the *attachés* of the Legation about a certain conversation at a dinner-party given by the Minister during the easy part of the war, viz., that Senator Bayard said he hoped Jeff. Davis would take Washington and hang Lincoln, and that he himself would give $10,000 to have this done, to which Corcoran answered he would give ten times as much as that. The witness said the steward of the Legation could probably give all the facts about this talk, and he was accordingly called. The steward, who is quite an elderly man, said he was a Russian, come to this country with his Minister, and was not certain the Committee could properly ask him to give evidence. The Committee are not quite clear what they can do in the premises. The steward asked for time to consider, and stated he would either testify or decline to do so on Wednesday next. And the matter has, accordingly, been put over to that day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

#### THE COST OF THE INDIAN WAR.

The recent speech of Hon. W. Burleigh, the delegate from Dakota, excites much attention, it being published at length in the official debates. Owing to the great press of other matters, only a brief mention of it was made in the dispatches to the Associated Press. He said, in the course of his remarks:

"I am informed that there are now two deficiency appropriations asked for—one of $500,000 for feeding and taking care of some 12,000 Indians for eight months, under the charge of Gen. Harney, in the Sioux district. The other for $13,000,000, for carrying on the present Indian war in the Southwest for the last six months against a much smaller number of Indians. I have learned to-day that there are now engaged in the Indian country and on our Western frontiers, about forty regiments of troops, including one regiment of cavalry raised in the State of Kansas, which has been in service since last October. The expense to the Government in carrying on this war will exceed $40,000,000 a year, if allowed to continue. Instead of protecting the inhabitants of the frontiers, they increase their danger, more than two hundred and fifty having been murdered within the past few months. I do not wish to be understood as imputing to the War Department either dishonesty or extravagance. It is the policy alone that I object to. War is at all times costly, especially when carried on as this one is in a country so remote from the source of supplies that the expense of transportation doubles, trebles, and in many cases quadruples their original cost." Mr. Burleigh said in conclusion, "But two methods for the adjustment of these difficulties are now thought of. That proposed and so successfully inaugurated by the Peace Commission commends itself to the favorable consideration of the Christian statesman, the philanthropist and the true economist. By its adoption the Indians will witness our returning good faith and rejoice; they will abandon the war-path and settle down upon their reservations; peace and safety will reign uninterruptedly throughout our entire territorial domain, hope will once more be lighted in the red man's heart, and the spirit of his brave progenitors will again elevate his depressed nature. On the contrary, if war, murder, robbery and rapine are to be persisted in, and the policy of extermination, or subjugation even, is to be carried out, our frontiers are doomed to a fresh baptism of fire and blood unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare, and our National Treasury will be doomed to inevitable bankruptcy."

#### THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The Quartermaster-General of the army has just published No. 17 of the Roll of Honor, giving the names of soldiers "who died in defence of the American Union, interred in the National and public cemeteries in Kentucky, and at New-Albany, Jeffersonville and Madison, Ind., Lawton (Millen) and Andersonville, Ga., (supplementary.") The list gives 13,573 names of Union soldiers in those localities. The report says:

"The manner in which the graves were widely scattered throughout the entire State of Kentucky is a noticeable feature. On some of the army routes they averaged as high as two to the mile. This is accounted for by the fact that very many of the troops in their advance through Kentucky to the front were raw recruits, unaccustomed to the hardships and exposure of a campaign. In many instances they gave out through fatigue, wilting, and dropping out of the ranks at the very outset of the march, to be picked up by some kind Samaritan, or to die alone and uncared for by the roadside. In addition to deaths from this cause it was often the case, when the hospitals at the front were crowded, that those least sick, called "convalescents" (a misnomer,) were sent to the rear, compelled to travel in army wagons, and at times over almost impassable roads. Exposure to cold and wet caused them to die by scores. In some cases they froze and died in the wagons, and sometimes they were left at cheerless cabins by the wayside to experience a more lingering fate, and, at length, to be buried by stranger hands in door-yards or in rude family burying-grounds. On one occasion no less than nineteen deaths occurred in a company of convalescents sent from Cumberland Gap before they reached Loudon, a distance of fifty miles. On the more important battle-fields of Kentucky, the search for the dead proved remarkably successful, chiefly from the fact that the battles were fought in the settled neighborhoods and upon cultivated farms. In such cases the inhabitants themselves assisted frequently at the burials, or marked the graves carefully soon after."

The volume comprises the names of those who died as prisoners of war in the hands of the rebels during the months of October and November, 1864, at the prison commonly known as the Millen Prison. The cemetery to which these bodies have been transferred (together with others from Gen. Shermas' army who fell in skirmishes near this place) is located about one mile west of the Savannah and Augusta Railroad, and about half a mile from the stockade. It is securely inclosed; the graves are tastefully arranged in sections and marked by headboards. The most interesting feature of this prison, (as being in marked contrast with that at Andersonville,) is the abundant supply of pure cold water. Early in the Fall of 1864 the rebel authorities had commenced the removal of the Andersonville prisoners to this place. About 7,000 had been thus removed at the time of the approach of Sherman's army. During the two months that this prison was occupied there had occurred 725 deaths, of which number 491 bodies were buried in three trenches near the railroad, and 234 in two trenches near the hospitals.

#### PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company having applied for an advance of bonds on that part of the route lying between Monument Point and Ogden, a protest has been entered with the Secretary of the Interior by the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, against such advance, on the ground that the Union Pacific Company is constructing the road on that part of the route, and will very soon apply for the bonds authorized by law on the completed work. It is added that the latter Company commenced operations on this part of the route, it being within 300 miles from its end of completed track and not within that distance beyond the completed track of the Central Pacific Railroad.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Gen. Webb, Grand Marshal, is perfecting his arrangements for the inauguration procession, on March 4, which promises to be one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this country. Associations desirous of appearing in the procession should report at once to Gen. A. S. Webb, Grand Marshal, or N. P. Chipman, Chairman of the Committee on Procession.

#### KANSAS LAND SURVEYS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received from the Surveyor-General at Leavenworth, Kansas, the returns of the survey of sixteen additional townships of public land in that State, in the valleys of Solomon and Saline Rivers, Trigo and Graham Counties, including an aggregate area of 368,640 acres. The surface of these lands is generally high and rolling prairie, and the soil second and third rate quality, and is chiefly valuable as a grazing region, for which it presents some fine inducements. The tract is watered by the Solomon and Saline Rivers and several small affluents. The timber is confined to the banks of the streams, and consists of cottonwood, ash, elm and alder. The Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, passes through this tract in a northwesterly direction. Limestone abounds throughout the tract, and some fine quarries are noted by the surveyor. A very small proportion of these lands has been taken up as yet by actual settlers.

#### THE SALES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The official recapitulation of gold and silver coin sold on account of the United States, from January, 1863, to Jan. 9, 1869, shows $238,500,000. The largest sales were in 1867, namely, near $59,000,000 at New-York. In 1868 over $39,000,000 were sold at New-York and St. Louis. The taxes on the entire amount sold in those years were $148,000; commissions, $263,000; premiums, $108,222,000; net receipts, about $346,500,000.

## Fall of a Crowded Gallery in New-Orleans.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 10.*

Just as the advance of the Mystic Krewe of Comus, last evening, had arrived opposite the stationery establishment of Paul J. Christian, No. 38 Camp-street, and a vast concourse of people thronged the pavements and gallery on either side of the street, the gallery of Mr. Christian's store was heard to crack and a shout went up from those in the vicinity of "the gallery is falling." Instantly those who were beneath it sprang away, and were saved from a terrible death, for the next moment the large shed, with all its freight of human beings, fell with a fearful crash. Mrs. Tolbert had her ankle crushed and dislocated. Mr. Christian had his back injured, his little daughter was thrown from the gallery into the gutter, but escaped uninjured. Several other parties, whose names we have been unable to obtain, were slightly injured, and were carried home.

The gallery of Mr. Christian's store was not properly supported, having no pillars nor props beneath, and held up only by several iron bars running from its outer edge to the wall above. Too many of our balconies are stuck up in a similar manner, and the only wonder is that more accidents have not occurred. When the gallery fell several incidents occurred worthy of note. One lady grasped an iron rod upon which she was leaning, with both hands, and was suspended in mid air for some time. She finally slipped down near the end of the bar, however, and was safely landed on *terra firma*. Another lady, standing on the sill of a window, and resting her hand upon the lower bar of the raised sash, finding herself suddenly grasped round the waist by a lady who was standing on the falling gallery, with wonderful presence of mind thrust her hand and arm through a pane of glass in order to obtain a better hold with her arm, and in this manner actually supported the lady clinging to her until both were rescued.

The Krewe halted as long as there was necessity for assistance, and then proceeded on its march.

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Mrs. Surratt's coffin has been broken into small chips, which are eagerly sought as relics by some persons in Washington.

## TELEGRAMS.

### SPAIN.

### Rivero Chosen President of the Cortes—Arrests of Carlists.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The Constituent Cortes organized yesterday by electing Rivero President.

The Provisional Government continues its efforts to baffle the schemes of the reactionists. Many arrests have been made of members of the Carlist Party in this city, and a number of Carlists have been arrested while trying to cross the frontier from France, with the alleged object of inciting insurrection.

### MEXICO.

### Gov. Alvarez Ordered to the City of Mexico—Robbery and Outrage in the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Late Acapulco advices state that Gov. Alvarez has been ordered to the City of Mexico, and Gen. Arce placed at the head of the Government of the State of Guerrero during his absence. Money had been received to pay the arrears due to the troops.

Robbers again infested the road between Acapulco and the City of Mexico, and required a strong body of troops to disperse them.

Gov. Diaz, of the State of Oaxaca, has quarreled with his brother, Porfirio Diaz. The ill-feeling was caused by the Governor's ordering Porfirio to be searched by the soldiers for poison.

Numerous horrible outrages had been committed throughout the cuntry, but the perpetrators remain unpunished.

In the district of Seacmatupan a sect of the community had been organized, and had been joined by a great number of farmers, the object of the organization being to level the community by dividing the property of the rich among the poor. It is considered that the Government will have more trouble from this.

### Sailing of the Steamer Colorado With Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The steamer *Colorado* sailed for Panama to-day, having on board some $793,000 in treasure, $364,000 for New-York, $256,000 for England, and $162,000 for France. Fourteen officers of the United States steamer *Lackawana*, ordered out of commission, are passengers.

Late Alaska intelligence is to the effect that all is quiet.

Prince Maksaatoff, late agent of the Russian Government at Sitka, has arrived here. Capt. Kaskall, appointed Russian Consul at Sitka, has assumed the functions of his office.

### Arrest of Mail Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sunday, Feb. 14.

Mail-bags have been missed between here and Cairo for more than a year past, and detectives have been working up the case for some time. It was finally ascertained that the robberies were committed at Odin, Ill., the connecting point of the Ohio and Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads. On Friday night officers were there, and while the mail was being transferred from one train to the other, three men appeared and undertook to carry off some boxes. The officers sprang on them, but two of the robbers made their escape, and the third one was shot twice before he could be secured. The men who escaped were subsequently arrested, and proved to be brothers named Alsop, twenty-three and twenty-five years of age. They are now in jail at Odin. The wounded man's name is Howell.

### Destructive Fire in Norwich, Conn.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 14.

Norwich, Conn., suffered last night from the most destructive fire known in that city for many years. The block called Apollo Hall and two adjoining buildings were entirely consumed with most of their contents. The occupants were Williams & Chester, dry goods; J. Willis, clothing; Luke Williard, hatter; William McCune, billiard hall; Abel Adams, boarding-house and offices and tenements. The fire was first discovered in Willis' clothing store. Williams & Chester's loss is estimated at $100,000; insured for $60,000; total loss estimated at $200,000.

### The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 14.

In the Kentucky House of Representatives, yesterday, a resolution was introduced instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of bringing in a bill to abolish all discrimination against the right to testify in the Courts of the State, founded on race or color. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted—yeas 45, nays 16. A similar resolution was introduced in the Senate, but an adjournment took place before any action was had on the resolution.

### The Brig Goldfish Abandoned at Sea in a Sinking Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 14.

Arrived brig *Herald*, from Orange Bay. She experienced very heavy weather. Jan 29, in lat. 24° 45', lon. 79° 40' west, she fell in with the brig *Goldfish*, from New-York, for Cardenas, in ballast, dismasted, on her beam-ends and in a sinking condition, and took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this city. The *Goldfish* was owned by Messrs. McLoughlin & Co., of St. John, N. B.

### A Fishing Schooner Sunk and Two Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The bark *Alexandrina*, just arrived, reports while coming up the bay, getting into collision with the fishing schooner *Navy*, by which the latter was immediately sunk. The *Alexandrina* saved six of the crew of the schooner, while two others, named Jeremiah Thea and Patrick Driscoll, were drowned.

### Murder of a Young Lawyer in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Mr. James Doyle, a well-known lawyer of this city, was found in the street early this morning badly wounded in his head. He died in a few minutes after being carried home. No arrests have been made. The case is still involved in mystery.

### The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The House of Representatives to-day adopted the report of the Investigating Committee, declaring Speaker Richards innocent of the charge of bribery in the school fund matter, by a large majority. The Speaker resumed the chair, amid the congratulations of his friends.

### Movements of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Major-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, after inspecting the national cemeteries in the Southwest, left for Washington this evening.

### Arrest of an Alleged Counterfeiter in Lowell, Mass.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

Francis McQuade, a machinist of Lowell, is under arrest, charged with making bogus five cent pieces.

### The St. Louis Woman's Suffrage Association.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Saturday, Feb. 13.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association was held in this city this afternoon, and was far more numerously attended than any previous one.

### Killed by a Train of Cars.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 14.

Frank Bigelow, of Springfield, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, fell between the cars of a rapidly moving freight train yesterday forenoon, near Worcester Junction, by which accident both legs were severed from his body, resulting in death during the day.

### Reported Embarkation of Cuban Fillibusters.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Feb. 14.

Vague reports have reached this city of the mysterious embarkation, at various points on the Georgia and Florida coasts, of parties partly composed of Cubans. It is supposed that these movements are connected with the revolution in Cuba.

### Heavy Failure in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Cattrell & Dickey, an elevator firm of this city, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are said to reach $200,000, and their assets amount to $50,000. It is said they were arrested last night.

## AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

### The Overend-Gurney Case—The Election Trials—The Woman's Club—The British Metropolis—Pauperism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

After an examination which has lasted nine days, six directors of the great banking house of Overend, Gurney & Co. have been bound over for trial at the Central Criminal Court, for frauds amounting to £3,000,000. Each protested his innocence, and each gave bail in £10,000, with two sureties of £5,000. The entire bail amounting to £120,000—$600,000. Tedious as were the details of the examination, with long statements of figures and complex financial operations, the close was highly sensational. A great crowd collected in and around the Mansion House. The audience cheered the decision of the Mayor and the amount of bail. The crowd took up the cheering in the street, and one of the witnesses was groaned, pelted, driven to take refuge in a cab, and finally had to be protected by the Police from the indignant public.

This witness, one Edwards, is a case. He is a gentleman of high character and position, such as we have a great many of in these days. He holds a public office of the highest trust, that of Public Assignee in the Court of Bankruptcy. In this capacity he has a salary of $20,000 a year, receiving the proceeds of the estates of bankrupts, and distributing them among their creditors. From his financial position and knowledge he was engaged by the late house of Overend & Gurney, to give them advice in regard to loans, &c., at a salary of $25,000 a year. He found time, also, to become a director in companies, and to give his valuable assistance to persons to whom Overend & Gurney made heavy and disastrous loans, and from them he received some $15,000 a year more, with occasional presents, such as a yacht, or such trifling token of esteem. He knew the secrets of great companies and business houses, and made his knowledge profitable. Overend & Gurney were in his power, so that he could, as one of the firm says, have made them put up their shutters in twenty-four hours, before they sold their bankruptcy for several millions. When, at the close of the first year of Mr. Edwards' valuable advice, or more valuable silence, Edmund Gurney handed him his salary, —£5,000,—he received it "with thanks," and expressed the hope that his connection with so respectable a house might not be considered as ended. "Friend Edwards," said Mr. Gurney, with all the softness and some of the slyness supposed to come of Quaker breeding, "Friend Edwards, I don't see how we can do without thee." Here is a man receiving an income of $50,000 or $60,000 a year, chiefly for bad advice, or for holding his tongue, who appears by his own reluctant testimony, and by his reticences and forgetfulness, more than his admissions, to have been taking bribes on all sides and betraying all; trusted by Government, borrowers and lenders, companies and clients; paid by all to protect one against the other; levying black-mail all round. If the Gurneys are sent to penal servitude, from which Mr. Roussell, late M. P., has just been released on ticket-of-leave, on account of continued and hopeless illness, what ought to be done with this financier of the period, Mr. Edwards?

#### THE ELECTION TRIALS.

The developments of the election trials are also, in a moral point of view, interesting and instructive. Scores of honorable members are losing their seats, for no fault of their own, as they swear and the Judges seem to believe, but solely from the zeal of their agents and friends, who, from the mere force of habit, and the necessities of the case, bribe, hire public houses, and spend thousands of pounds for liquors, and other electioneering purposes. In one case every public house in the place, with two exceptions, was hired by the friends of a candidate, and each publican and his friends voted accordingly. In another case it was proved that the majority was secured by five hundred men who voted just before the polls closed, and who were almost to a man as drunk as blazes. The candidates, it was proved, in several instances straightly charged their agents and begged their friends not to spend a penny illegally; not to treat, not to bribe; but it was of no use. The force of habit was too strong. They always had bribed, treated, hired everybody, and taken voters blind drunk to the polls, and they couldn't help it. It was the good old way of doing things, and any other course would be mean, shabby, unprecedented, and, worse than all, un-English. An election without bribery and corruption, an election without drunkenness and riots—not for John Bull. It may do for French, Spaniards, Italians and other outlandish foreigners—but for free and enlightened Englishmen? No. No Popery, no wooden shoes, no foreign kickshaws. Well, the Judges are giving them *quelque chose*. The elected members lose their seats, and they, or their zealous agents and friends, are losing their money and their temper. They must learn better fashions.

There is a pretty strong impression that the un-English method of voting by ballot will be adopted in spite of the opposition of Mr. Mill and other Radical leaders. It is hoped that it may cure the outrageous scandals of the existing system. But no ingenuity will hinder a man from selling his vote, if he can get anybody to trust him; landlords may find the means of compelling their tenants to vote the right ticket, if it is put in ever so many envelopes. Sidney Smith ridiculed the idea of a man obliged to conceal his opinions, to shout one way and vote the other, hurrah for the wrong man, and wear the blue colors when he intended all the time to vote for the red; but it cannot be much worse than the present system, as described in the *Daily News*:

> "Politics are more like savage war than gentle peace. Passion has more to do with elections than reason; and the effort is not to get the fair, free, unbiassed opinion of the electors, but to snatch a personal victory without incurring a legal penalty. Every conceivable form of undue influence is brought to bear: the powers of this world and the fears of the next; landlord authority and clerical influence; favoritism by overlookers and masters, and proscription by bodies of the men—all are unscrupulously resorted to in a hard-run fight."

The ballot, or any quiet, orderly proceeding would certainly be both unprecedented and un-English, but as any change must be for the better, the more un-English it is the more it would be unlike the state of things described in the above extract. I remember the town meeting in America, held in the largest meeting-house, with the Selectmen in the deacon's seat, solemnly receiving the ballots for the high officers of State and nation.

#### THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Woman's Club, you will be glad to know, has got safely over the difficulties that threatened it, and has gone into operation. Women have a place where they can meet, dine, read the papers, talk politics or scandal, and pass their evenings and Sundays in as much comfort as the gentlemen enjoy in Pall Mall or St. James-street. The trouble was about gentlemen visitors. Some of the managers wished to lay down the law "No followers allowed." The women most interested would not hear of it. If they could not see their friends they had better have no club. They might as well go into a convent at once, where they could see through the grate, or to Newgate, where they could talk with them in presence of the jailor. So it was settled, some of the directors resigning, that a gentleman may call and see one lady, in a room specially provided for the purpose, on his writing his name and address in the visitors' book and giving bail for his good behavior. And they talk about woman's rights and the equality of the sexes! When did men ever think of imposing upon themselves such ridiculous restrictions?

#### THE BRITISH METROPOLIS.

It is said that our new Chief of Police is to be that muscular Christian, member of Parliament and Colonel of volunteers, Mr. Thomas Hughes, better known in America, perhaps, as *the Schoolboy at Rugby* and *Tom Brown at Oxford*. Mr. Hughes is a clever man, with considerable business ability, a good deal of fairness, an excellent opinion of himself, but slightly crotchetty or whimsical. If he has got this appointment he has a nice job before him. The *Saturday Review* says:

> "London has fallen below every capital in Europe, except Athens and Madrid, in the security it provides for life, property and order. There are upward of seventy statutes affecting the peace, health, decency, comfort and security of this vast area. The Police is charged with enforcing these laws, but they are daily and hourly broken with impudent impunity. Nighthouses are kept open for the corruption and robbery of the young. Cabs either crawl or rush to the destruction of the old and infirm; idle mendicants expose their filthy sores to the annoyance of the timid and the disgust of all; young ruffians rush about, insulting respectable women; nuisances are tolerated which are pregnant with the seeds of dangerous epidemics. There is a force appointed and paid to keep down these evils, but it requires the *vivida vis* of a guiding energy to galvanize it into action. Such will be the duty of the new Head of Police. Are we wrong in saying that his office is more important than that of many a Minister of State?"

If Parliament would for once take my advice —the advice of an intelligent foreigner who has no prejudices—it would pass a bill for the appointment of public prosecutors. Nothing in England, connected with police and criminal jurisprudence, is so much wanted as men having the powers and duties of our District-Attorneys. There is nothing of the sort in this country. Crime is as purely a personal matter as an action for trespass. You are assaulted, swindled, robbed, and it is quite optional for you to prosecute the offender, If you choose to have the trouble and expense you can, and a rogue may be punished unless he gets the best attorney; but if you decline to appear against him, for any reason, you are quite free to do so. Of course hundreds of known crimes go unpunished. I would also have every person charged with crime examined, both by the committing Magistrate and by the Judge before whom he is tried. Guilty men may escape and innocent ones may be convicted under any system, but the examination of the person charged with an offence must be a great safeguard against both of these failures of justice. When a child is called before his parent, or a pupil before his teacher, suspected of an offence, he is required to declare his guilt or innocence, and explain the circumstances and motives of the case. This is the natural mode of procedure before a Magistrate or Judge. Fancy a boy cautioned by his parent not to commit himself, or to make any admission which might be used to convict him! What is wanted here is to break up the nests of crime, to punish all receivers of stolen goods, to hunt down professional criminals, to visit the third commission of a serious offence with transportation or imprisonment for life. Society should see that the honest and industrious have work, and that the idle and dishonest have work also.

#### PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The question of pauper emigration is still agitated; but the accounts given of the conduct of paupers sent to Canada and Australia are not encouraging. No country, I think, would like to have an infusion of the morals of an English workhouse. Worthy, moral, industrious people must be welcome everywhere, where there is land to till and labor wanted, but the sort of people that tear up their clothes, turn themselves naked in the streets, get drunk when they can, and had rather beg than work, no country or colony can have any use for.

But there is a class of paupers for which something *must* be done. Even the stolid helplessness of Englishmen and the English Government must move at the view of such miseries as were exposed by a Coroner's inquest this week at the Isle of Dogs, east end of London. On the floor of an upper room in a six-roomed house lay the emaciated bodies of a woman of 34 and her son, both dead of starvation. There was a pauper family in every room in the house. There is one in nearly every room of the whole district. Those who knew the woman could not help her—they were starving like herself. The furniture had all been taken for rent—one shilling a week. She had pawned everything a short time before—her last blanket for two shillings. The window was broken, so the starving woman and her child lay on some rags on the floor. A kind neighbor brought her all she could, a cup of tea—what the poor call tea—the night before she was found dead. Her husband, a laborer in the closed ship-yards, had worked at breaking stone at the Workhouse yard, for which he received eight pence a day for himself and family. When his wife died he went mad, and was taken to the Workhouse. The asylum is full of madmen—made mad by famine. This is in London, in England, in 1869. Mr. Gladstone is Prime Minister; Mr. Bright is President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Goschen is President of the Poor Law Board; Victoria is Queen; the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a brilliant retinue, have gone to Egypt; the pantomimes are running merrily. Somehow all this did not keep the poor woman and child on the Isle of Dogs from dying of cold and hunger, nor the husband and father, who had broken stones and his heart for eight pence a day under the Workhouse overseer, from going mad two days after. And the Madhouse is so full that there is no room for the rest of us. Do men who pay six or eight thousand pounds for a seat in Parliament care about such things? Does *any* body care about them? When the Reform League has secured the ballot it may turn its attention to the question of starvation.

I have written hastily, as I often do, and with some bitterness, as I also do at times, under great provocation. What I am about to write you will scarcely believe, and I shall not blame you if you give it no credence whatever. When the account of the poor woman and her son was read by the Queen, she telegraphed at once for the Archbishop of Canterbury to come to her. They are coming together to London. Mr. Gladstone and the members of the Government, the Lord Mayor and Municipal officers, the Court and people, will meet Her Majesty, and they will go down to the Isle of Dogs and bring the bodies of the woman and child to St. Paul's Cathedral, for a solemn funeral, which will be kept as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer throughout the Kingdom. Then, as a penitential offering, the Queen will subscribe £100,000, and all her rich subjects in proportion, to build up the waste places of the poor, and provide them convenient, decent, and healthy habitations; to establish manufactories and workshops for all who can work; to convey to Canada, Australia, or South Africa all who wish to live upon the land, and are fitted for such a life; and to provide that henceforward no honest subject of the Queen shall ever want for proper food, decent shelter, or work by which they may be obtained. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that all this will be at once accomplished, but there is no doubt whatever that it ought to be, and that if Her Majesty, the Queen, has really resolved to do as above stated, she will do her duty in the matter, and as becomes a Queen, the Head of the Church, and the mother of her people.

MONADNOCK.

## NEW-YORK OF THE FUTURE.

### Important Report to the Commissioners of Central Park.

### Suggestions for Laying out the North End of the Island.

### Plan for New Means of Communication with Westchester County.

### Proposed Improvements on the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

*To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park:*

In the progress of laying out the north end of the Island the general suggestions, made in a previous communication to the Board concerning the relations of the southerly part of Westchester County with the City, have come to be practically important, and call for distinct notice and specific consideration before proceeding to complete the plans upon which the Board is now engaged. The lower part of the County of Westchester lies adjacent to the City of New-York, and is separated from it by a river of a width easily bridged or tunneled. It is so intimately connected with and dependent upon the City of New-York, that unity of plan for improvements on both sides of the river is essential, not only for the future convenience of the inhabitants, but in order that the expensive processes of changing the plan of the coming city after it is built up may be avoided.

The leading avenues and lines of travel in the City of New-York lie generally in a northeasterly direction, and reach the boundary between the two counties at very different distances from the centre of business in New-York; thus, the Second-avenue terminates at the Harlem River, at about seven miles from the City Hall; the Eighth-avenue at about nine miles, and the Kingsbridge road, on the west side of the City, at about twelve miles from the same point. There is, therefore, a triangular gore of the southwestern portion of Westchester County, five miles in length from north to south, and over two miles in width, from east to west, including all parts of the town of Westchester, that lies as near the business centre of New-York as the opposite part of New-York Island.

Most of the valleys in Westchester, which afford easy lines for travel, run in a similar direction as the leading avenues of New-York.

The bridges that have up to this time been constructed across the Harlem River, are but cheap and poor affairs, with a capacity for travel that is so much less than that of the roads leading to them as to occasion, particularly at those with swings or draws, interruptions and delays to travel that will soon become very serious.

The development of both counties will be much advanced by providing means of a direct crossing of the river at the ends of most of the leading avenues of New-York terminating at the river, and by laying such new avenues as are to be provided in New-York, terminating at the Harlem River, as far as practicable, so as to connect readily and directly by bridges or tunnels with avenues leading immediately into the heart of Westchester County by the natural openings in the hills, or by convenient methods of surmounting them.

But little more than a decade has passed since the only roads from the City of New-York into and through Westchester County, were the old Colonial Boston Post road and the Albany turnpike; the former having its beginning nearly opposite the present termination of the Third-avenue, and the latter at Kingsbridge.

After the building of Macomb's Dam and the Farmers' Bridge, near Fordham, roads were opened to them, each terminating in the road crossing Westchester from the Boston Post road, and running through Fordham to the Albany turnpike. Three leading lines of railroad already pass through this county, and two others are projected.

On its surface, which is generally well adapted for suburban residences, may now be found many beautiful private structures, as well as public institutions of great extent. Its steep and precipitous bluffs are chiefly, though not entirely, on the hills that lie along the Hudson and Harlem Rivers.

#### GENERAL PLAN OF IMPROVEMENT.

The immediate front on the Harlem River is capable of being made available for the purposes of commerce and for the convenience of a large population. It is not too early to endeavor to guide, by such foresight as can be commanded the progress of improvements in Westchester in conjunction with those of this City, for the best ultimate interests of both; and to see that the benefits which ought naturally to accrue to that county, from its proximity to the City, may not be postponed. Several villages have, within the last twenty years, been projected in Westchester by the owners of farms, which already embarrass the question of future improvements, and unless the difficulties are soon met by the adoption of a general plan, these embarrassments will have so increased, and become so fixed upon the ground, that no generation will be found bold enough to grapple with and remedy them.

Less than four square miles of the City of New-York, above Astor-place, had been laid out in farm plots, without reference to any general plan, prior to 1807, and were but little built upon prior to 1811, when the plan of the City was adopted; and to this day, parts of this district have not recovered from the ill effects of this heterogeneous work of individuals. When once sales of territory are made in small subdivisions, questions of title, so complicate and weigh down efforts to remedy past errors, that they are abandoned.

Although a street avenue may be made more capacious by taking land from adjacent lots, yet by this process the lots bordering on it are often left of greatly reduced value and of much diminished convenience.

The southerly part of Westchester County is made up of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, East and West Chester and Yonkers. The township of Morrisania already comprehends the villages of Morrisania, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Wilton, North New-York, East and West Morrisania, Melrose, Woodstock, Elton, Claremont and Highbridgeville. The township of West Farms comprises the villages of Tremont, Belmont, West Farms, Central Morrisania, Mount Hope, Mount Eden, William's Bridge, Fairmount and Fordham. These settlements are generally laid out with but little regard to each other or to their surroundings. The case is similar with that part of the town of Yonkers which adjoins the City of New-York, and those parts of the towns of East and West Chester within the same radial distance from New-York City Hall as Kingsbridge.

The rapid approach of the City has occasioned great changes in the subdivisions of land in these towns, and in the prices of property. But a few years since they were but little altered in their surface, except by the work of the farmer, from what they were when all that portion of the country was granted to Vonder Donck more than two centuries ago.

The increase of this City will within a short period, without doubt, require most of the area included within the southern part of Westchester for the homes of its artisans and merchants, and the solution of the question of the convenience of business men between their homes and business, is all that is required to cover the unsettled portion of New-York and the picturesque hills and valleys of the southerly part of Westchester with the residences of these classes and of those who desire to live near a great city.

#### HARLEM RIVER AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK.

The Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek are the boundary line between the two counties, the jurisdiction of the City of New-York extends to low water mark on the Westchester shore. It needs but a short look into the future to see this river busy with its water carriage to supply the thriving population on both its shores.

At present these waters are but little navigated for commercial purposes; in some parts they are obstructed by mud-flats and by illy-constructed bridges.

These two are really but one river, or rather they are an estuary that connects the waters of the East River and the Sound with those of the north side of the City, and can only be properly considered in connection with the waters they connect. As a water way for commerce, this estuary has the advantage of the Thames in the far less inconvenience arising from the rise and fall of the tides. In the Thames sometimes equal to twenty-one feet, occasioning great expense in the construction of storehouses, and in handling goods to be loaded and unloaded.

The tides on the Harlem rise about six feet. It has the advantage of the Seine by reason of its easy debouchment into the sea, the floods of rain that sometimes suddenly swell the Seine, occasioning great loss, can here produce no important effect on the Harlem.

At a small cost in comparison with the accruing benefit, a channel can be made from the North River to Long Island Sound, through the

Harlem River, with greater depth of water than the North River affords at some points between this City and Albany, and of width sufficient for all the practical purposes of the commerce that will seek to use it.

The importance of measures for the improvement of the navigation of this river was made the subject of a general communication to the Board in the year 1865. It has since been brought to more general notice, and is beginning to command the attention of land owners in New-York and in Westchester County, as it should, and sooner or later will, that of the public authorities of both counties, and of the State, as it concerns deeply a large portion of the commerce of the interior.

Without again detailing the results to be anticipated from such an improvement, it is sufficient to repeat that it will shorten the distance of the travel between the North River and the waters of the Sound, and of a large portion of the City of Brooklyn lying on the East River, and between the North River and the Eastern States by more than twenty miles around the Battery, of the tedious, expensive and unsafe navigation of the crowded waters that skirt the City; and, in connection with the improvement proposed at Hell Gate, will increase the facilities of foreign traffic by the Sound.

As early as the year 1700, these waters of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil were respected as a navigable stream. It is on record that the first bridge across them was a draw-bridge at or near the site of the present Kingsbridge, erected by FREDERICK PHILLIPSE, prior to that year.

Recent surveys, made under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, establish the fact that prior to artificial obstructions in the river near Kingsbridge for the erection of a water-mill, about the commencement of the present century, the channel near that point at the narrowest part of the river must have been over one hundred and fifty feet in width, and at least six feet deep at high water of ordinary tides. It has been reduced by artificial methods to its present width, at the same point, of not exceeding eighty feet.

Between Kingsbridge and the East River navigation was obstructed by Macomb's Dam and Harlem Bridge in the present century. It was afterward threatened with a more formidable barrier in a bridge proposed to be built to carry over the Croton Aqueduct, the erection of which was resisted by citizens both of Westchester and New-York, at whose instance the Legislature, in the year 1839, passed an act limiting the obstructions to those presented by the High Bridge.

The gentlemen who so successfully resisted the attempt to obstruct navigation by the Croton Aqueduct Bridge, also took measures to prevent its further obstruction by a bridge at the Second-avenue, and to remove Macomb's Dam, and cause draws to be constructed in the bridges at the Third and Fourth avenues.

In the proceedings before the Courts relating to this matter it was shown that prior to the year 1813, the Harlem River was regularly navigated as far up as Farmer's Bridge by the vessels carrying various kinds of produce, lumber and other building materials. Spuyten Duyvil Creek is now navigated by North River sloops and other vessels, from its mouth to within a few yards of Kingsbridge.

In the case of "RENWICK *vs.* MORRIS," in the Court for the Correction of Errors, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court, it was held that Macomb's Dam, as constructed, was a public nuisance, liable to abatement, although it had existed as such for over twenty years on a navigable river.

This water-way affords advantages of navigation for a distance of over five miles to each county, equal, if not superior, to those furnished the North River and Long Island Sound to the rest of the County of Westchester.

It cannot be doubted that great benefits would result to both counties, if the navigation of these waters were properly improved. But this improvement cannot be well done, if it even can be done at all, by the separate powers of each county. The method of proceeding would probably be to build bulkheads on both sides of the channel opposite each other at the same time, and deposit the material which must be dredged from the channel behind both lines of bulkhead in proper proportions. When the obstructions at Kingsbridge are reached, the whole width of the river may be closed for a distance of about 1,500 feet, the water pumped out, the rock in its bed blasted, and the material removed for the whole required width and depth by one set of employes; walls are then to be built on both sides, and fendered and secured before opening the river again. It is not possible to do this work by piece-meal—it must be done as a whole, and to be well done, it must be done under one authority.

It is an undertaking in which the public not merely on the banks of the river, but over a very wide extent, is greatly interested; as things now stand, different jurisdictions and forms of municipal government, through all the territory immediately affected and to be directly benefited will very much embarass its accomplishment. It is doubtful whether it can be satisfactorily carried out by any private company, and without the provision, by intelligent legislation, of adequate means intrusted to some competent body duly authorized thereto, to invest any private company with the right to exclude vessels from passing through this water-way, except upon payment of tolls, would be open to great objection.

The problems to be solved for all time are those of the accommodation by the most approved modern methods, of traffic across the river, and of traffic on the river, so that each shall not interfere with the other.

### THE PROPOSED BRIDGE.

The improvement of the navigation of the river is one subject and the carrying of persons across it another. Having alluded to the former, the question, that of crossing the river, remains to be briefly considered.

Some idea of the extent of the bridge and tunnel communication that will ultimately be required between New-York and Westchester, may be obtained from the experience of the cities of London and Paris.

There are now in London seven bridges across the Thames devoted to ordinary traffic and three exclusively for railways, within the distance of three miles, beginning at the east; they are as follows: London Bridge, Southwark Bridge for general traffic, and at a distance of 1,450 feet from the former, between these is a railway bridge; the next is Blackfriar's Bridge, at a distance of 2,450 feet from Southwark Bridge; another railway bridge lies between the two last named; then comes Waterloo Bridge, at 2,900 feet from Blackfriar's Bridge; then Westminster Bridge, 3,150 feet from Waterloo Bridge, with another railway bridge between them; next is Lambeth Bridge, distant from Westminster Bridge 2,250 feet, and followed by Vauxhall Bridge, 2,700 feet further up the river and near the limit of dense population; beyond these are Chelsea and Battersea Bridges, each at intervals a little over a mile.

These bridges vary in length from 708 feet to 1,380 feet, and are of various widths.

Less than a century ago the only bridges over the Thames, within the above limits, were Old London, Blackfriar's and Westminster. Since then Old London Bridge has been removed as inadequate for the modern travel, and New London Bridge built near the site of the old one; Blackfriar's and Westminster have been improved and rebuilt, and all the others newly constructed. In building the New London and the others, very great expense was incurred for opening the new streets and approaches to them, and great delay incurred thereby. Most of these bridges are designed upon an extensive and magnificent scale as to the extent of the accommodation afforded, and are works of engineering skill and architectural beauty. It is stated that the cost of the New London Bridge and the approaches to it over thirty years ago, was £2,000,000 sterling, or about fourteen millions of United States currency. In addition to the bridges mentioned, the opposite banks of the Thames are connected by the Thames Tunnel, at the distance of about two miles below London Bridge.

Within the limits of the City of Paris, the River Seine is crossed by twenty-six bridges in the distance of seven and a half miles, including the number which cross both of the channels passing the Isle of St. Louis and Isle de Palais.

Seven of these bridges are suspension, three are of iron on stone piers, one is of wood, and the rest are of wood; their length varies from 170 feet to 460 feet, and their breadth from fifteen feet to eighty-three feet; two of them are for foot passengers only, and two exclusively for railways.

Twelve of the bridges are less than one thousand feet distant from the nearest bridge to them. Between fourteen of them, the distance is less than two thousand feet each, and the greatest distance between any two of them is but 4,700 feet. Many of them are most elaborate and elegant structures, and were erected at great cost; in both London and Paris several of these bridges were built by private enterprise, and profit derived from tolls collected for passing them; but of late they have mostly been built as free bridges at the expense of the municipalities, and several of the bridges that formerly were toll bridges have been made free.

Whenever the population of New York and Westchester shall assume the density on the shores of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek which that of London has on the Thames, and Paris on the Seine, the means of communication must be fully equal to that afforded across the Thames and Seine, and it must be borne in mind that the general traffic over bridges crossing the Thames and Seine is not obstructed by draws and openings.

The length of the water-way from the North River to Little Hell Gate, measured through the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River, is about 39,000 feet—nearly eight miles. The average distance between bridges for general traffic in London is 2,100 feet, and in Paris, 1,500 feet.

The average distance of those in London would give nineteen, and of those of Paris nearly twenty-five for equal accommodation across the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and East River, and their length, excepting those that may be built on the suspension plan, would probably vary from 250 to 600 feet.

If the City of New-York and Long Island shall hereafter be connected by bridges, the distance between Ward's Island and the Battery would require twenty-two of them, if they crossed as frequently as in London; and thirty, if they were built as near each other as in Paris.

The construction of proper approaches to tunnels under the Harlem River would be much easier than in London, because the average rise and fall of tide is nearly fourteen feet less in New-York than in London, and that difference in grade alone would be very beneficial if equal size of tunnel and depth of channel were maintained in both cities.

The width of the Seine through the City of Paris is from 100 to 600 feet.

The width of the Thames through the City of London is from 870 to 1,200 feet.

The width of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, between New-York and Westchester, is from 200 to 450 feet.

The width of the East River, between the pier head lines of New-York and Brooklyn, is from 1,200 to 2,500 feet.

The width of the North-River, between New-York and New-Jersey, is from 2,700 feet to 4,000 feet between the pier head lines.

In various reports, discussions, affidavits and remonstrances on the subject of the improvement of the Harlem River, and in relation to the removal of obstructions to navigation, much stress has been laid on the fact that even draw or swing bridges add greatly to the expenses of transportation.

These, with other considerations of a public character, would suggest the desirability, whenever practicable, of constructing tunnels in lieu of bridges.

From the East River to Macomb's Dam the shores of the Hudson River are too flat to admit of the easy construction of aerial or suspension bridges, but are thought to be fairly adapted to the construction of tunnels under the river bed, at such depth as would not impede navigation.

From High Bridge to Sherman's Creek, aerial or suspension bridges might be built at as great altitude as the High Bridge of the Croton Aqueduct, and again from Sherman's Creek to the North River tunnels could be constructed under the river and creek wherever crossing from shore to shore was shown by proper topographical examination of the two counties to be required.

In determining the height of bridges, it should be remembered that steam vessels are rapidly supplanting sailing vessels, and that therefore the construction of bridges to accommodate lofty masts is a constantly diminishing necessity, and that by the striking of the topmasts and topgallant masts, many sailing vessels might be accommodated with diminished height of bridge.

The subject of the sewerage of the northern part of New-York Island and all the southwestern part of Westchester, is one in which the citizens of both places are equally interested and should be arranged under one homogeneous system.

The amount of sewage and offal which, without proper regulation, would be cast into the Harlem River from either or both shores, would, by reason of the limited width of the river, be likely to be injurious to the healthfulness of both, and detrimental to navigation.

Immense outlays are now making to free the Thames from the noxious effects of the city sewage; measures for the same purpose should be undertaken at the Harlem River.

The supply of pure and wholesome water in Westchester is another subject demanding early attention, in order that the wants of her increasing population may be met at the proper time.

It is problematical whether the supply of water that can be drawn through the Croton Aqueduct, after the immense storage reservoirs now building in Putnam County are completed, will be more than the City of New-York with its present limits, will ultimately require under rigid rules to prevent waste.

It is certain that much of the land in the southern part of Westchester is too highly elevated to be able to draw water from the Croton Aqueduct, if the supply were enough to warrant it, yet a judicious arrangement of the means and resources now unused in Westchester, in combination with the use of such portion of the surplus of the Croton water as the season might afford, would be productive of immediate benefit to property on both sides of the river, and very much hasten its occupancy.

The Bronx and Saw Mill Rivers are the only resources that are likely to be availed of for the supply of water to the lower part of Westchester County, and the supplies that they will afford should be secured and devoted for such purposes at as early a period as possible, and before the banks of those streams are occupied with establishments that will pollute the waters and render the streams unfit for use, except at the great expense of buying off this class of occupancy.

From the period when the question of supplying New-York City with pure water first occupied the public mind, until the year 1841, when the Croton water was finally introduced, more than half a century elapsed, and various projects were entertained and discussed.

The Collect Pond, in this City, the Artesian Wells, the Bronx, and Saw Mill Rivers, the Housatonic River, and the Croton, each had their advocates, as well as the Passaic, since appropriated for the supply of Jersey City and its surroundings, and even a project for damming the Hudson River opposite Amos-street (now West Tenth-street,) making slack water navigation above it, and using the water power afforded from it to pump a supply for the City, was proposed and entertained.

During the time thus employed in considering various plans, the material interests of the City of New-York suffered severely for want of pure water for her citizens, and an adequate supply for the extinguishment of fires, and large sums were expended by the Manhattan Company in futile efforts to obtain a supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and by the Corporation of the City to procure a supply from similar sources, sufficient for the use of the Fire Department, in both cases unsuccessfully; the probable result of the latter failure was the disastrous fire of December, 1835, when more value of property was destroyed in one night than the original cost of the Croton Water Works.

The ancient boundaries of the City of New-York extend to low-water mark on its opposite and surrounding shores, thus giving to the City territorial jurisdiction over the adjacent rivers. Serious disputes have arisen with the State of New-Jersey, and much trouble occasioned with Brooklyn in regard to jurisdiction at her wharves, as well as regards the ferries to Long Island.

The question of ferries across the North River is still in an unsatisfactory condition, each State claiming the right to make laws to regulate them. The City now owns in Westchester County the line of the Croton Aqueduct, and a large area of land in Putnam County for existing and future reservoirs.

The building and maintenance of bridges between the Counties of New-York and Westchester, has already been the occasion of vexation and trouble. Westchester has claimed that she ought to pay only a portion of the expense of erecting a bridge over the river, equal to the proportion of it that stands within her jurisdiction, which extends only to low water-mark on her own side of the river, thus charging that county with out a very trifling part of the whole expense. This it is believed has been the basis claimed by Westchester on every occasion of building a bridge between the two counties.

### THE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

The laying out of roads and bridges, and the apportioning of expenditures for great works built in the interest of both counties and of the whole public, should be taken out of the petty squabbles of small jurisdiction, and left to the determination of some body with comprehensive powers, capable of dealing with these subjects, not in the interest of New-York alone, or of Westchester alone, but in that of both, and of the whole public convenience.

The inconveniences that arise from the existing diversity of legislative, judicial and executive functions, and of officers that have a patched and piecemeal jurisdiction over divers portions of the territory in question, are daily experienced. To remedy this in some degree it has been found desirable to extend the powers of the Police Board and the Health Board, not only over New-York and Westchester, but over Kings and Richmond Counties, though still at the different ends of every existing bridge over the Harlem the Police are required to enforce different excise regulations.

To-day, under acts of the Legislature passed recently, there are at least seven separate and independent Commissions engaged in laying out, working and grading streets, avenues and roads in the towns of West Farms and Morrisania, and several of the lines of these roads necessarily intersect each other, and the separate town authorities also still exercise their control as to working and grading the remaining streets, without reference to these several Commissions.

It will be observed that this communication is confined to works of a physical, material character, in which both counties have a common interest—such an interest, present and prospective, as will be best fostered by unity of development: these waters are the water supply, the sewerage, the navigation of the interjacent waters, the means of crossing these waters, and the land ways that should be laid on each side so as to furnish the best facilities for both. In this enumeration nothing is included that will not be more wisely and better planned and executed by a single authority, and nothing that proposes any present change in political jurisdiction, or that is calculated to disturb the functions or privileges of any existing officer of offices.

The location, building and maintenance of bridges or tunnels across or under the river, the proper times for doing it, the improvement of the navigation of the river, and the maintenance of it, and the proportion of expense to be borne by the property benefited, can scarcely be adjudicated by independent political corporations, and the time that would be lost in conferences or litigations, and in efforts of the representatives of each city or county to throw an undue portion of the expense on the other, would be the occasion of detriment to the prosperity of all interested.

If the convenient administration of the laws in these adjacent counties has required the exercise of an united authority in certain departments, why in the case of clearer necessity for unity in the planning and building of these material works, should it be found difficult to secure the agencies that will insure such unity, with entire acceptability to the people of both counties; and although the advantages to accrue from a consolidation of a portion of Westchester with New-York and Brooklyn into one municipality, with one executive head, will force itself upon the mind, yet all that is suggested or required in the material works above enumerated may be gained without such consolidation. A competent body may be constituted, with all needed powers for the purpose, without territorial consolidation, and without raising those purely political considerations which may be delayed until the necessity of territorial annexation demand immediate attention.

Heretofore, where a measure has involved the interest of both counties, it has been usual to compose a body of citizens, selected from both counties, for its execution; and perhaps this would be the preferable way, though it does not seem to have worked very well on the Third-avenue Bridge. The method to be adopted will probably be left to be determined, so far as Westchester is concerned, by the wish of the people of that county, as expressed by its representatives in the Legislature.

### TERRITORIAL CONSOLIDATION.

It is not intended now to do more than to direct attention to the important subject of bringing the City of New-York and Kings County, Westchester County, a part of Queens and Richmond, including the various suburbs of the City, within a certain radial distance from the centre, under one common municipal government, to be arranged in departments, under a single executive head.

It would not be difficult to present reasons for such a territorial consolidation that will increase in cogency as population augments, and as facilities of intercommunication are developed to meet, in some degree, the demands of this population.

More than one and a half million of people are comprehended within the area of this City and its immediate neighborhood, all drawing sustenance from the commerce of New-York, and many of them contributing but little toward the support of the Government.

An area that could be readily described, of convenient distances from the centre, would comprehend within its limits the residence as well as the place of business of most of its population; thus resolving the difficult question of taxation of non-residents that now exists.

Each department would be rateably represented in a common legislative assembly, and the expenses of government would be apportioned and borne by separate departments, and judicial, police and sanitary powers, executed under equal and uniform regulations. The existing public property of each department would be left to be applied to its separate indebtedness and improvement.

It would be best, at the outset, to disturb but few existing officials; their offices should be left to expire with time, and with the general conviction that they were not wanted; all purely political questions and jurisdictions might remain as at present—the idea being, gradually to bring, without a shock or conflict, the whole territory under uniform government.

Can any one doubt that this question will force itself upon the public attention at no very distant period? Ingenuity is now taxed to devise methods of carrying people from the suburbs to the centre, and the relations of the City with the suburbs are daily becoming more direct and immediate.

The great procession that continually moves toward our City from the Old World, makes its first halt at Staten Island, in Richmond County, preparatory to its still Western progress.

Measures are now on foot to unite Brooklyn with New-York by two magnificent bridges, which are but the precursors of others, and which are to supplement the thronged ferries; a system of capacious ways is already projected to connect the extensive parks, that both municipalities are now engaged in adorning—each with its own characteristics, and each with its own peculiar attractions.

Westchester is demanding ways to transmit her population to the City; Richmond County, by her ferries and railways, is exerting herself in the same direction; all progress points toward eventual consolidation and unity of administration; the disadvantage of an incongruous and disjointed authority over communities that are striving by all material methods that the skill of man can devise to become one, will be more and more apparent, and the small jealousies and petty interests that seek to keep them separated will be less and less effectual.

Having submitted, as an examination of the subject has convinced me was my duty, the practical questions relative to the intercommunication between the northern part of the island which is now being laid out for a future city, with that to which it is tied by indissoluble connections, with some views on cognate subjects that naturally arise in the discussion, I leave the same with confidence to be disposed of as the Board may deem most judicious for the present and future interests of the great community for whose benefit it has been invested with powers more extensive and responsible than are often committed to any body of citizens.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

## East River Bridge and Docks.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

With reference to your article of Feb. 8, on "A Bridge to Brooklyn," please find herein a slip from the New-York *Journal of Commerce* of 9th inst, showing extracts from my address to the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, as delivered Jan. 28. It clearly shows the tidal and current flowage of our harbor, and it was from this address and my explanations at that time, and at a previous meeting at same place, that Mr. McELROY, who was present at both meetings, became awakened (anew it may be) to the subject of a dike across the East River. As to the tidal and North River flowages, and their effect upon the entrance at Sandy Hook, a knowledge of which shows the necessity of a dike across the East River, it is nearly two years since I called public attention in that direction, and I think I was the first to do so. Mr. McELROY has added nothing new, excepting some more minute and additional data, which only confirm my statements. The locks, for the basins and side bridges, flood-gates or open passage ways, are not new suggestihos. It is time enough to select the best form for the ship-passage ways, when the causeways are decided upon. The tunnel, we do not think, would pay, neither do we like a single dike, and its location from Williamsburg, as Mr. McELROY has it. We are happy to welcome Mr. McELROY as a coworker on the causeway question, and hope he will continue his researches, and give us the benefit of his professional experience. The subject is one more congenial to his profession than to my own; but I have persevered in this matter, feeling all the time that it is only necessary for people to understand it in order to appreciate its beauties, and its very great importance to our cities; and that, sooner or later, it must come into use.

The dock plan renders a suspension bridge entirely unnecessary, and as its accommodations would be far greater than a dozen such bridges, and all without the expenditure of one dollar of public money, it appears to me to be a piece of folly to saddle our people with a twenty million debt for a suspension bridge, when so many of such bridges have broken down in Europe, and two in this country, and the one proposed cannot be expected to last twenty years.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. DOW.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1869.

## Army Reduction.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Among the points of economy which recommend the plan of BUTLER and LOGAN for reducing the army, there is one, which, as it seems not to have attracted public attention, I venture to bring to your notice.

If one-third of the army officers are to be summarily mustered out, on the plan of those gentlemen, instead of being left to the reduction of casualty, the portion retained must necessarily consist of such as are most fit for laborious duty, and could not include those who are nearly or quite worn out by length of service. The measure proposed would be an admirably cheap way of getting clear of a number of veterans of sixty and upward, who cannot be much longer of any use. There must now be in the army some scores of old officers, who, at the proposed time of reduction, would not be quite entitled by length of service to claim the benefit of the retired list as a right, nor would, perhaps, feel fully justified, by infirmity, in asking for it as a favor; and there would be a nice little saving of the people's money if they could be cut off from that benefit when it is almost within their reach. After forty years' of unstained service an officer can claim pensioned retirement as a right; but if he can only be legislated out of his commission in the thirty-ninth year of his labors, the pay which otherwise he might soon claim in retirement would be saved to the Government. At a time like this when the Government has such need of money to subsidize railroads and purchase Cannibal Islands, all those meritorious savings ought to be looked after. If it be objected that some of the discarded veterans, if thus turned adrift, would be left rather poor, I can only say that is their business, not ours; for, if they neglected the opportunities which long office-holding ought to give a man for making money, it was their own fault, and they deserve to suffer for it a little. As for me, being still young and able to work, I am anxious to serve my country; and think of asking for some office in the revenue line of business as a reward for this elucidation of public economy. If I only get it, I shall feel duly warned by the unfortunate example of those who neglected opportunities.

Yours truly, YOUNG AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869.

## Rev. Robert Laird Collier on Woman's Suffrage.

The following letter was read at the Music Hall Woman's Suffrage Convention in Chicago on Thursday:

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

*Mrs. D. L. Waterman:*

MY DEAR MADAM: My sympathies are with every movement of real progress. I am free to say that I am not wholly assured that universal suffrage is a desirable result. I am more and more tending in the opposite direction; but I think I am open-minded, and shall probably attend the Convention as an inquirer. Be persuaded of my sincere good wishes. Some day I may see eye to eye with those who seek to extend the ballot to women. I am sincerely afraid that, at present, it would not be a law of liberty, but a yoke of bondage. With great respect for yourself and coworkers, I am, sincerely, &c.,

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

## Alleged False Pretences—An Albany Physician Loses $10,000.

*From the Albany Argus, Feb. 12.*

Dr. LEVI MOORE, of our city, made a complaint at the Police Court, and obtained a warrant against ISAAC MILLER, of Clyde, Wayne County, for alleged false pretences. The process was served by Officer BRADT, and the accused brought to this city and before Justice PARSONS this morning. The case was partially examined—WARREN S. KELLY appearing for the prosecution, and JOHN B. STURTEVANT for the defence, and the following state of facts appeared:

Dr. MOORE had a certificate from the Capitol Commissioners for $10,000 for property taken. A cousin, JOSIAH S. WILLIAMS, of Clyde, a cattle broker, applied to the doctor for a loan of some thousands. As he was good for nothing, the doctor asked indemnity. This was in October last. WILLIAMS produced ISAAC MILLER, then President of the First National Bank of Clyde, merchant, miller, &c. MILLER referred the doctor to several gentlemen in town with whom they dealt. They all gave MILLER a good credit, except Cashier VAN ALLEN, who calmly advised the doctor to be cautious in loaning so large a sum. But the doctor, feeling the venture to be a safe one, parted with the certificate, taking notes and checks of MILLER and WILLIAMS. It has since transpired that MILLER disposed of the certificate in New-York, but his checks, &c., have all gone to protest. MILLER has lately made an assignment of his property, has been displaced from the bank, and fails to respond to the doctor's claim.

The alleged false pretences were that he (MILLER) was at that time a large owner of property at Clyde, and worth a hundred thousand dollars. He still claims that to have been true at the time he made the representations. A partial examination was had yesterday, when the case was adjourned for a week, the defendant giving as bail JABEZ S. L'AMOREAUX and WM. NEWMAN, of Clyde.

## BARBARA FRITCHIE.

### Who Waved the Flag at Fredericksburg?

*To the Editor of the Washington Star:*

The attack upon my son in an article from a New-York paper copied in the *Star*, demanded his defence, and in making it, to support the loyalty of his family, he alluded to my vindication of the National flag in the City of Frederick, Md., Sept. 6, 1862. In your issue of the 5th inst. you remark in reference to his allusion to me, "If Mr. QUANTRILL can establish this fact he should do so at once," &c. Passing by the hostile tone of society in that city during the war, which doubtless affected my interests proportionably as much as those of any other, I shall submit to the public an extract from a private letter written by me on the 12th ult., which may afford some amusement, and at the same time prove how easy a matter it is for even journalists, in these sensational times, to be imposed upon:

By the setting of the sun on the eve of the date already given, a stranger might have paused in the streets of Frederick, and asked, what "change has come over the spirit" of this city? Not a flag was to be seen; not a citizen upon its streets; the pulse of business (never very strong) had almost ceased to beat; and as friend met friend, they whispered with white lips of the approach of the enemy. It was true. Gen. ROBERT LEE, at the head of the Confederate army, was marching on Frederick, left in the main with its women and children (I speak of the loyal portion) to the mercy of a chivalrous enemy. Gen. Stonewall JACKSON entered the city on Saturday, the 6th of September, and Gen. LONGSTREET on the following Monday came in with the remaining forces. So far as I am informed, as good order prevailed as could be expected under the circumstances.

Their sojourn was brief, for the morning of the 10th raised the curtain, and the scene presented was truly warlike. Day dawned upon marching columns of infantry, cavalry and artillery, wending their way to South Mountain and Antietam. Onward they pressed, presenting little variety, excepting national flags were tied to horses' tails, and trailed through the streets, as a warning to Unionists of what might occur thereafter. Seated at my door, I had been a silent observer of the morning's pageant. It may be well to state here, although I had not the acquaintance of a solitary Confederate soldier, save those who had been my neighbors, the house where the United States flag floated under more friendly auspices, was known to many. To continue: Music was swelling, the stars and bars were waving, and as I gazed upon brave men enduring every degree of danger and suffering for what they called their rights, my reverie was interrupted by the sudden halt of a subordinate officer before my door, who shouted at the top of his voice, "G—d d—n the stars and stripes to the dust, with all who advocate them!" The hero was borne off by the dense throng, but the insult admitted of no second thought. The flag of my country, sacred to the memory of my grandsires, and to the best men of Revolutionary history, damned to the dust! It was too much! My little daughter, who had been enjoying her flaglet secretly, at this moment came to the door, attracted by this blasphemous salute, and, taking it from her hand, I held it firmly in my own, but not a word was spoken. Soon a bright spot in this motley mass was visible. A splendid carriage, accompanied by elegantly mounted officers, evidently the flower of the army, was approaching. As they came near the house they caught the glimpse of the tiny flag, and exclaimed, "See! see! the flag, the Stars and Stripes!" and, with true chivalry, hats were removed and courtesies were offered the bearer, but not her standard. They had advanced some paces when a halt was ordered, and soon a lady—then Miss MARTHA SINN, since Mrs. JAMES ARNOLD—of Frederick, standing near with other ladies of the neighborhood, admonished me to fly with my colors. I did not fly, however, nor move, until an officer from the above-named company rode up, and directing his attention to me, I stepped forward, and the following remarks were exchanged:

Officer—Madam, give me your flag.
Answer—No, Sir, you can't have it.
Officer—Give me your flag to present to Gen. LEE.
Answer—Gen. LEE cannot have my flag.
Officer—Why?
Answer—I think it worthy of a better cause.
Officer—Your flag has been dishonored.
Answer—Only by the cause you have espoused.
Officer, (regarding me sternly.)—Come down South, and we will show you whole negro brigades equipped for the service of the United States.
Answer—I am informed on that subject.

Here a brother officer warned him of the value of time, and urged a return, which was accordingly made. The Confederate soldier said the officer who asked the flag was Gen. HILL.

I remained in the same position, resting the staff of my flaglet on the railing of the porch, musing upon the incident which had just transpired, when a soldier, who, it appeared, had heard the remarks, stepped behind me, and with his bayonet cut off my staff close to my hand. The report resembled that of a pistol, and turning about I saw him tear my flag into pieces, and stamp them in the dust. I pronounced this the act of a coward, and again turned to view the army. Among the young ladies present, but who died about the close of the war, was Miss MARY HOPWOOD, daughter of Mr. JAMES HOPWOOD, well known as a Union citizen of Frederick. Seeing my flag cut down, she drew a concealed flaglet from her sleeve and supplied the place of mine. In another instant the second flag was cut down by the same man. As soon as the information was conveyed to the officers, one man, more advanced in years than either of those already referred to, came back to the spot and reproved in sharp language the man who cut down my flags.

In conclusion, I can indorse every word of S. G. MERRILL'S statement. Mrs. BARBARA FRITCHIE was held in high esteem by the people of Frederick City, and the ladies generally are second to none for their devotion to the cause of our country.

MARY A. QUANTRILL.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 9, 1869.

## Alleged Fraudulent Proceedings in Real Estate.

CHARLES A. BUDDENSECK, of No. 154 Leonard-street, caused the arrest, Saturday, of CHARLES WESTERFIELD, CHRISTIAN SEYFORTH and HENRY ZEIMER, on a charge of false pretences. When the accused were arraigned before Justice HOGAN the complainant testified that on the 12th of June the prisoners and a fourth man named HUGO GORSCH, entered into a conspiracy to defraud him; that he (BUDDENSECK) was the owner of the premises No. 355 Madison-street, and that they desired to purchase the same from him, and for that purpose presented a mortgage, executed by one PHILIP LEVY and wife for $7,000, upon the premises No. 347 Madison-street, $3,000 being payable thereon Aug. 1, 1868; they further represented the mortgage to be good and insured, the policy having been assigned to SEYFORTH; the complainant agreed to sell his property for $20,500; and accepted the mortgage as security for the payment of the first installment. As the representations made by the accused had all been ascertained to be false and fraudulent, Mr. BUDDENSECK made the charge of false pretences. He also stated that both GORSCH and WESTERFIELD had confessed to him that the mortgage was a worthless one, and that they had made $1,400 by trading on it. All of the prisoners were held for further examination, as the case is a complicated one.

## Mormon Immigrants.

The Mormons who arrived at Castle Garden, New-York, during the year 1868, were of the following nationalities. The destination of all of them was Utah.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 2,264 | Switzerland | 38 |
| Italy | 10 | Wurtemberg | 2 |
| United States | 6 | Prussia | 3 |
| Sweden | 264 | Saxony | 1 |
| Norway | 48 | | |
| Denmark | 471 | Total | 3,115 |
| Canada | 2 | United States | 6 |
| Hesse Darmstadt | 1 | Citizens | 2—8 |
| Holland | 3 | | |
| Total new arrivals of Mormons | | | 3,107 |

## The Printers' Strike.

The journeymen book and job printers now on strike held their usual meeting Saturday afternoon, received their usual reports, indulged in their usual denunciations, and expressed their usual certainty of the speedy adhesion of the yet refractory employers to their terms.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the latter, on Friday, $11,000 were subscribed to combat the schemes of the strikers to deprive them of the new hands they had been lately engaging. This device of the employers seemed to afford considerable amusement to the meeting. Confidence was expressed in the new Co-operative Society in contemplation, and an adjournment took place until to-morrow afternoon. The obstinacy of a portion of the employers seemed to puzzle the strikers considerably. Rather than pay the terms demanded, they are allowing publishers to send their work to other cities.

## THE VELOCIPEDE FUROR.

### Some Interesting Facts About Velocipedes—The Rights of Manufacturers.

That we are to have a velocipedal furor this ensuing Summer is a fact no one will now question, and there is but one thing likely to interfere with the coming bicycle campaign, and that is the difficulty of finding places to ride in. The Central Park Commissioners, with an indifference to the public wants which they have not previously shown, have not yet decided, we believe, whether they will allow the new machines to be used in the Park drives. It is to be hoped, however, that they will arrive at a favorable conclusion before the Spring or our velocipedal public will be driven to patronize the domains of the more energetic and liberal Commissioners of the Brooklyn Prospect Park, who have already taken measures to gratify the army of velocipedists who are preparing to invade the Metropolis and its suburbs this Spring.

Three months ago a great rivalry beginning to develop itself in the business of manufacturing velocipedes, the demand became so great as to lead the principal carriage-makers of the country into making it an important branch of their business. At that time it was generally understood that any manufacturer was at liberty to make the two-wheeled velocipede in any way he deemed most profitable, no one being then aware of the fact that the present form of the machine had been duly patented. When the furor for velocipedes began to manifest itself in this country, Mr. CALVIN WITTY, of Broadway, seeing that it was going to be "a big thing," very quietly went to work to find out in what way the business of making the machines could be controlled, and ascertaining by a careful investigation that a patent had been recorded covoring the principal features of the two-wheeled velocipede now coming into such popular use, he sought out the owners of the patents, and purchased their rights, and he now holds the right to the exclusive use of the two-wheeled velocipedes with treadles and guiding arms. The following is the copy of the record of the patent registered at the Patent Office at Washington.

"VELOCIPEDE.—PIERRE LALLEMENT, Paris, France, *Assignor to himself and James Carrol*, New-Haven, Conn. Dated Nov. 20, 1866. The forewheel is axled in the jaws of a depending bar, which is pivoted in the frame, and turned by a horizontal lever-bar. This is revolved by a treadle-crank. *Claim*—The combination and arrangement of the two wheels provided with treadles, and the guiding arms, so as to coöperate substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth."

As soon as Mr. WITTY had completed his arrangements and secured his prize, he at once ascertained the names of parties engaged in manufacturing velocipedes throughout the country, and last week the majority of them were the astonished recipients of the following important notification:

NO. 638 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

You are hereby notified that Letter Patent No. 59,915, granted Nov. 20, 1866, secures a velocipede with the two wheels, treadles and guiding arms, and that the velocipede you manufacture is an infringement upon the said patent.

The present is to require you to cease the further manufacture of said velocipedes, and to settle with me for all past infringement of the rights under said patent. Yours respectfully,

CALVIN WITTY.

Many of the manufacturers "pooh-poohed" the claim of Mr. WITTY, and took no notice of the above warning, but others took pains to have legal advice on the subject, in order to ascertain the validity of Mr. WITTY's claim. Among these may be enumerated the noted firms of the WOOD BROS., of this City; J. M. QUIMBY & Co., of Newark; W. P. SARGENT & Co., of Boston; G. C. ELLIOTT, of Providence, and, in fact, nearly all of the carriage-makers of note in the country who had gone into the manufacture of velocipedes. A meeting was recently held by the principal men in the business, and the result was a final acknowledgment of the validity of Mr. WITTY's claim, and their purchase of State and City rights from him to use his patent. Below we give the names of the firms and parties who up to yesterday had received licenses for the manufacture and sale of the velocipedes under Patent No. 59,915, granted Nov. 20, 1866, exclusive and otherwise.

Wood Bros., Connecticut, excepting one shop right; J. M. Quimby & Co., Newark, N. J., New-Jersey exclusive; Pickering & Davis, New-York City, one shop right; B. W. Tilson, Agent East Chester Township, New-York, exclusive; G. C. Elliott, Providence, R. I., Rhode-Island exclusive; Wm. P. Sargent & Co., and John P. Whittier, Boston, Mass., Massachusetts, Vermont and New-Hampshire, excepting the Cities of New-Bedford, Taunton, Fall River and Fair Haven, Mass.; C. D. Martin, New-York City, one shop right; G. L. Brownell, New-Bedford, Mass., New-Bedford exclusive. No license to be granted for the following cities: Taunton, Fall River and Fair Haven, Mass. C. Merrill & Sons, Brooklyn, East Division, one shop right.

That Mr. WITTY has hit upon a mine of wealth in securing the patent in question there is no doubt, and we are glad to learn that he has been liberal in his arrangement with those who have heretofore been unintentionally infringing upon his patent. Now, however, that it is found that the machine is patented there will not be that reduction in price which would assuredly have followed the competition which had commenced before it was known that one man only held the exclusive right to their manufacture.

In reference to the expense of making a good velocipede, though there is but little doubt of the fact that they can be manufactured at prices much below those the best machines are now held at, and still yield a handsome profit, it is nevertheless a fact that their manufacture involves the employment of a variety of artisans. Mr. WITTY, in developing his patent machine, has in his employ draughtsmen to design improvements; pattern-makers to prepare models for the foundry; blacksmiths to do the forging work; wheelwrights for the wheels; machinists to turn and fit the work; foundrymen to cast the pedals and braces; boltmakers to make the rivets and bolts; saddlers to prepare the seats, and painters and varnishers to finish the machines for the wareroom. The wear and tear in the ordinary use of velocipedes is so great as to require the very best of material in their construction, and thus far a composite metal of brass and copper has been found the most endurable, steel being used for the joints and springs. By the opening of the Spring campaign the various experiments now being tried will no doubt result in a nearly perfect machine; but it will require a season's experience to fully develop the ingenuity of our American artisans in connection with the manufacture of a model velocipede.

## Newsboys' Lodging-House.

The Legislature made an appropriation, at its last session, of $30,000 to the Children's Aid Society, for the erection of a Newsboy's Lodging-house, providing $30,000 additional were raised by private subscription. The money has been raised, and the Society has $60,000 in hand with which either to build or buy. A site is being now sought, but no especial locality has yet been concluded upon. The neighborhood preferred is the vicinity of the newspaper offices.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*Before Judge Barrett.*

PAYMENT OF FORGED CHECKS—IMPORTANT DECISION.

*The National Park Bank vs. The Fourth National Bank.*—This case is at the present time of peculiar interest, not only to banks and banking-houses, but to business men generally, on whom bills of exchange, drafts, &c., are drawn, because the judgment of the Court materially modifies what is commonly understood to have been a settled rule of law. Heretofore it was understood (on the authority of the decision of Lord Mansfield, in Price *vs.* Neal, in 3d of Burrows,) that a person paying a check or draft to which the name of the drawer is forged, cannot recover the amount thus paid from an innocent holder, because, it is said, a drawee is bound to know the signature of his drawer, and, if he pays, all the negligence is on his own part. The Court in this case modifies the rule by deciding that, where the holder has already incurred the loss, (by having, for instance, actually paid over the money to the forger,) before the drawee has paid the check or draft, or done anything to give it currency, the latter may recover the money paid on the forged instrument. It is also held that the defendants and those behind them are responsible for the alterations as to the amount and name of the payee, and that they were therefore guilty of negligence in the transaction to such an extent that the case does not come within that of Price *vs.* Neal. The facts are fully stated in the opinion:

BARRETT, J.—The facts admitted by this demurrer, if they do not add a fresh chapter to the category of crime, serve at least to illustrate the endless variety of its resources and the almost unaccountable sinuosity of its paths. A swindler buys from the Ridgely National Bank, of Springfield, Ill., a genuine bill of exchange for $20 20 on the National Park Bank of this City. His primary object in this transaction is to procure, as a basis for his deliberately planned fraud, one of the printed or engraved forms of such instruments in use by the Ridgely Bank, together with the genuine signature of its cashier. He next proceeds, by means of acids, to obliterate the name of the fictitious payee, also the words and figures "Twenty 20-100," representing the sum for which the bill was drawn, and, more singular still, the name of the drawer. This leaves the date, the number of the bill and the drawee's name intact. The name of E. G. Fanchon, also a fictitious person, is then substituted for that of John Wise, the payee originally named; the amount is altered to $6,400 by simply writing the words "sixty-four hundred" upon the blank space produced by the obliteration of the words and figures, "Twenty 20-100ths," and the drawer's name, "William Ridgly, Cashier," is written upon precisely the same spot as that previously occupied by the genuine signature. Why the forger should have made any alteration except in the amount, why he should have substituted one fictitious payee for another, and why he should seemingly have lessened his chances of success by disturbing the genuine signature of "William Ridgly, Cashier," are questions which, although not material to the present discussion, must be interesting to the detective and to those who make a metaphysical study of the freaks and morbid operations of the human mind. Certain it is that but for this eccentric and apparently purposeless piece of criminal surplusage, there would have been no doubt, upon the authority of The Bank of Commerce *vs.* The Union Bank, 3 Comst., 230, of the plaintiff's right to recover, the Court of last resort having there held that the drawee is not bound to detect nor responsible, in case of acceptance or payment, for alterations in the amount of an originally genuine bill. But to resume. The alterations having been thus effected, the swindler betakes himself to Nashville, Tennessee, where he completes the operation by a sale of the bill to the Third National Bank of that place, who indorse it to the defendants in this City. The latter then present it to the plaintiffs, who innocently pay it, and upon discovery of the fact some seventeen days later, immediately notify the defendants, demand a return of the money, and upon its refusal bring this action. The difficulty in disposing of the question thus presented, consists neither in arriving at the justice and common sense of the case, nor in the obscurity of the underlying principle. It is debatable only because of the superficial consideration which the subject has received, and the absence of a guiding principle in one of the earlier English cases, (Price *vs.* Neal, 3 Burr, 1354,) and because of some dicta in our own Court in which subsequent criticism upon that case, and, indeed, the whole tendency of modern English authority, are completely overlooked and the doctrine of Price *vs.* Neal is treated as well-settled and unquestioned, and, so far as certain *obiter* expressions go, is followed upon the principle of *stare decisis*. The latter doctrine is, of course, exceedingly important, but in this age of searching analysis and ruthless criticism, precedents other than those furnished by our Court of last resort are valuable less for their general conclusions than for the reasoning upon which the result is based, and ancient rules are binding only because of their ability to stand the test of modern thought and to meet the wants which arise in a progressive and commercial age and spring from an advanced civilization. Before examining the cases to which I refer, let us for a moment consider the question presented in the light of principle. The Nashville Bank, when through the defendants it presented the bill in question to the plaintiffs for payment, was already robbed. The act had been accomplished, their money was gone, and in its place the bank held a piece of paper, which, except to the extent of the $20 20, was absolutely worthless. Such being the condition of the bank, it presents that peice of paper to the plaintiffs, and the doctrine of Price *vs.* Neal is that all the subsequent rights of the parties hinge exclusively upon the chance of the teller's failure then and there to detect the forgery. If the discovery be made, the defrauded party continues the loser, but if, by any, to the one happy, to the other unhappy accident, the discovery should not be made, the loss is immediately shifted upon the party paying, and the defrauded party, without the trouble of pursuing the thief, in effect recaptures his property by being restored, to the precise pecuniary position in which the swindler found him. Thus, without either consideration or consent advisedly given, but by the purest accident, or, to put it at the very worst, by a piece of mere negligence, the drawee's title to his money becomes hopelessly and irrecoverably changed. To such reasoning I can never yield. One can well understand that if the drawee accept the bill, and upon the faith of such acceptance a party purchase the paper in good faith and for value, it would be inequitable to permit the acceptor thereafter to deny the genuineness of the drawer's signature. Even where the holder has taken the bill without any such guarantee, and it has been paid, the injustice of allowing the money to be recovered back is equally comprehensible where between the time of the payment and that of the discovery and notice of the forgery, the situation of the holder has been changed, and he has lost some valuable right, such as the discharge of prior and solvent indorsers, or to put it more precisely, where he can show that but for the accidental payment and the subsequent delay, he could have recovered the amount of his bill. In other words, what strikes the mind as the satisfactory doctrine applicable to such cases is that of *estoppel in pais*—that a party who admits a fact shall not subsequently be permitted to deny its truth, where the opposite party has acted upon the faith of such admission and would be prejudiced by its denial. (Plumb *vs.* Cattaraugus County Mutual Insurance Company, 18 N. Y., 392, citing 6 Ad. and El., 475, 3 Hill, 265, and 8 Wend., 483; Truscott *vs.* Davis, 4 Barb., 495; Martin *vs.* Angell, 7 Barb., 407; Otis *vs.* Till, 8 Barb., 102.) Drifting away from this legal principle, it seems to me that we are entirely at sea and without chart or guide. Now let us look at the cases. It will be apparent, I think, in reviewing them, that while the condition of the source of our authority was such as has been described, the explanations of some Judges, the distinctions taken by others, the placing of subsequent decisions upon different and better grounds, approximating more nearly to the truth, accompanied at times by downright dissent and protest, indicate not only the absence of that hearty approval so essential to the force of precedent, but a sustained and constantly advancing tendency in the direction of the correct principle. The first case of any note is that of Jenys *vs.* Fawler, 2 Str. 946, in which the acceptors demand of proof of the drawer's signature, claimed to have been forged, was refused, "because" *per curiam*, "of the danger to negotiable notes." The extraordinary idea here advanced of ignoring the very existence of forged paper upon the ground, as it were, of public policy was soon dropped, and in Cooper *vs.* Le Blanc, same volume, p. 1051, it is said that while a forgery of the drawer's signature could not be proved by comparison of handwriting, the Chief Justice was inclined to allow proof of actual forgery. And thereafter it seems to have been assumed, the later cases certainly proceeding entirely upon other grounds, that the likelihood of a bill being forged and yet escaping the acceptor's attention, was scarcely one of those contingencies apt to be considered by a party to whom negotiable paper is offered for discount. Price *vs.* Neal is, however, by far the most important of the earlier cases. We have seen what was there held. The case was hastily and summarily disposed of. The views advanced upon the plaintiff's behalf were not deemed worthy of an extended reply, as the defendant's counsel was soon stopped, and Lord Mansfield, remarking that it was one of those cases which could be made no clearer by argument, proceeded orally to pronounce judgment. The decision seems to have been placed upon three grounds: first, that it could "never be thought unconscientious in the defendant to retain the money," because he had innocently and in good faith purchased the bill for a fair and valuable consideration; second, because the defendant was wholly free from negligence, whatever there was in that respect having been entirely upon the plaintiff's side; and, third, that even if there were no neglect in the plaintiff, "yet there was no reason to throw off the loss from one innocent man upon another innocent man." It is difficult to perceive why the fact that the defendant had himself been robbed should be put forward as a justification, in the *forum* of conscience, of his retention of another man's money. It is equally difficult to comprehend how, even admitting the deduction of fact, the legal title to property can be changed by, or made to depend exclusively upon the one party's imprudence or the other's circumspection. The deduction however of the one's negligence and the other's carefulness, by reasoning somewhat in a circle, is made to rest, not upon fact nor evidence, but upon another and still more extreme legal proposition, a species of corollary to the first, from which, as a matter of law and as a conclusive *sequitur*, the defendant's absolute freedom from negligence is sought to be established. This proposition, to quote the language of the opinion itself, is that "while it was incumbent upon the plaintiff to be satisfied that the bill drawn upon him was the drawer's hand before he accepted or paid it, it was not incumbent upon the defendant to inquire into it." If by the expression "not incumbent" a freedom from legal obligation were alone sought to be conveyed, it would be well enough, a party being under no compulsion to care for his own interests, but it is quite obvious from the context that this consideration was not distinguished from that of actual prudence. Now, the discounting of paper without inquiry, although no offence against law, does not so clearly indicate proper prudence as to justify its being so laid down as a positive legal rule, and consequently its withdrawal as a question of fact from the consideration of a jury. Yet such is the conclusion which inevitably results from the language used. It comes to this, therefore: That it was not incumbent upon the defendant to make any inquiry; that consequently, as a matter of law, it was not negligence to omit such inquiry; and as a final sequence to this so found freedom from negligence, coupled with the plaintiff's guilt in that respect, that the latter had lost all title to his money, which thus became in justice and good conscience, the property of the defendant. These positions whether viewed separately or in combination are to my mind equally untenable, and the same may be said of the third ground, the fallacy of which would have been more apparent had the proposition itself been more accurately put, as, for instance, that there was no reason why the loss which had already been "thrown from one innocent man upon another innocent man" should be thrown back where it originated. Everywhere is the same inversion of logic and principle, and that the case should ever have received even the sanction of a *dictum* must be owing to the respect and confidence attached to a great name. The confusion brought about by this loose doctrine respecting negligence and the effect of means of knowledge, became so great that, in subsequent and clearly distinguishable cases, it was repeatedly invoked and made the basis of an undoubtedly correct result, while plain principles, well settled and amply sufficient for the decision, were neglected and overlooked. Of this class is Jones *vs.* Ryde, 5 Taunt, 495. There it was held that where a person discounts an altered bill for another who passed it to him without knowledge of the forgery, the money, payment in full having been refused, may be recovered back. Here the result is clearly correct, and upon the principle which naturally suggests itself respecting payments made in forged paper or in any base coin. (Markle *vs.* Hatfield, 2 John's R., 455; Young *vs.* Adams, 6 Mass., 182,) but Dallas, J. put his judgment upon the ground that "the parties were equally innocent and had equal knowledge and equal means of knowledge." In a note to Jones *vs.* Ryde, it is said that a similar case (Bruce *vs.* Bruce) differing from the former only in the fact that the drawee had innocently paid the bill, was argued on a subsequent day in the same term. It was contended, to use the words of the note, that that circumstance identified the case with Price *vs.* Neal. But the Court held that it was distinguishable from that case, but not from "Jones *vs.* Ryde." But where was the distinction? If Price *vs.* Neal were correct, the bill, from the moment of its recognition by the drawee, should have been treated as, for all intents and purposes, a genuine bill. And if the drawee could never have recovered his money back from the holder, if the retention of it by the latter could never have been deemed unconscientious, why should that party be permitted to recover from the person who sold him the bill? If he retained the money he should not be permitted to receive it a second time, and if he voluntarily returned it to the drawer he did so in his own wrong. Of what the Court considered the distinction to consist is not stated, and the judgment can only be accounted for upon the theory of an unwillingness to overturn in direct language what was found to be an unsatisfactory precedent so long as even shadowy and unsubstantial distinctions could be substituted. Price *vs.* Neal was again adverted to in Smith *vs.* Mercer, 6 Taunt 76. Two of the Judges (Dallas and Heath) felt bound by the decision, but Dallas gave the question of a change in the holder's situation and of actual loss, a prominent place both in the discussion and in the result. This was a step in the right direction, and its importance must be felt when we consider how unnecessary it was, had the reasoning of Price *vs.* Neal been deemed all-sufficient. Indeed, he leaves it to be fairly inferred that if it had been made to appear that the situation of affairs had continued without change, a recovery might have been had; and finally he remarks that he wishes to confine his opinion "to the want of due caution in having paid the bill, the effect of which has been to give time to different parties." Chambre, J., dissented and refused to follow Price *vs.* Neal, which he severely criticised and treated as already overruled by Jones *vs.* Hyde, (*supra*.) "A great part," said he, "of the doctrine of Price *vs.* Neal seems in that case (Jones *vs.* Hyde) to be wholly repudiated by the Court." Finally, the Chief Justice, Gibbs, expressly placed his judgment upon the ground of actual loss resulting from the discharge of the indorsers. By these special and peculiar features of the discussion the authority of Price *vs.* Neal, so far from having been reaffirmed "by necessary implication," as was said by Mr. Justice Story in The United States Bank *vs.* The Bank of Georgia (*infra*) was, in reality, greatly weakened. The question next arose in another form in Wilkinson *vs.* Johnson, 3 Barn. & Cress., 428. There the payment was made for the honor of the supposed indorsers whose signatures had been forged and a recovery was permitted upon the ground that the attention of the party paying "may reasonably have been lessened by the assertion that the call itself made to him in fact though no assertion may have been made in words, and the fault if he paid on a forged signature was not wholly and entirely his own, *but began at least with the person who thus called upon him*." This modifies the doctrine of Price *vs.* Neal as to the drawee's negligence, so far as to permit its extent to be measured by a reference to the surrounding circumstances, while it in effect repudiates the rule with respect to the holder, fixing upon him as it does, from the mere possession of the forged signature, the charge of prior negligence, and certainly making it "incumbent" to scrutinize and inquire. The question of actual loss is also referred to as the criterion, in such a case, of the right to a recovery. Again, the recovery which had been permitted in Bruce *vs.* Bruce (*supra*) was reasoned out to what we have seen to be its logical conclusion, and from this reasoning coupled with the remark of the Chief Justice, (ABBOTT,) that it was "not easy to reconcile the opinion of some of the Judges (in Smith *vs.* Mercer (*supra*) with the prior judgment of the same Court in this case of Bruce *vs.* Bruce," it is evident that the latter was treated as establishing a new and better precedent opposed to Price *vs.* Neal, and one which Dallas and Heath, J. J., had themselves helped to make. In Cocks *vs.* Masterman, 9 Barn. & Cress, 902, a recovery was refused upon the ground of actual loss, and no allusion was made to Price *vs.* Neal or Smith *vs.* Mercer. The case was sought to be distinguished, however, from Wilkinson *vs.* Johnson, in that the notice of the forgery in the latter case was given on the very day when the payment was made, while in Cocks *vs.* Masterman it was delayed until the following day—a most unsubstantial distinction, and one resting upon no particular principle or well-defined rule. The mere entertaining, however, of this element of actual loss, although in itself and as a separate question illogically discussed, is what lends importance to the case. The very fact of the judgment being based upon even an assumed loss was a wide departure from Price *vs.* Neal, and accounts for the complete silence with which this latter case was treated. Dails *vs.* Lloyd, 12 Q. B., 531; Kelly *vs.* Lolari, 9 Mees & Welsby, 54; Bell *vs.* Gardiner, 4 Scott N. R., 632, and Townsend *vs.* Crowdy, 8 Com. Bench N. S., 477, although not cases of the accredited payment of forged bills, are useful in so far as they definitively abrogate the *dictum* of Bagley, J. in Milnes *vs.* Duncan, 6 Bar. & C., 671, that means of knowledge and knowledge itself were to be treated, in this class of cases, as equivalent terms, and also in showing the constantly-increasing liberality with which, even in cases of extreme neglect and almost inexcusable oversight, recoveries of money paid under mistake of fact were permitted. Even forgetfulness of facts once known and officially acted upon was held in Kelly *vs.* Lolari not to bar a recovery of money paid in consequence of such forgetfulness, the true inquiry being whether the payment was made advisedly. But enough has been said to justify our premises that the extreme doctrine maintained in Price *vs.* Neal is not now the law of England, and such was evidently the opinion entertained by Mr. Chitty as late as 1840. See *Chitty on Bills*, (11th American Ed.,) p. 431, where, after referring to the old rule, the following comments will be found: "But on the other hand, it may be observed that the holder who obtained payment cannot be considered as having altogether shown sufficient circumspection; he might, before he discounted or received the instrument in payment, have made more inquiries as to the signatures and genuineness of the instrument, even of the drawer or indorsers themselves; and if he thought fit to rely on the bare representation of the party from whom he took it, there is no reason that he should profit by the accidental payment when the loss had already attached upon himself, and why he should be allowed to retain the money, when by an immediate notice of the forgery he is enabled to proceed against all other parties, precisely the same as if the payment had not been made, and consequently the payment to him has not in the least altered his situation, or occasioned any delay or prejudice. It seems that of late, upon questions of this nature, these latter considerations have influenced the Court in determining whether or not the money shall be recovered back; and it will be found, on examining the older cases, that there were facts affording a distinction, and that upon attempting to reconcile, they are not so contradictory as might on first view have been supposed." When we turn from the consideration of this subject in the English Courts and look at the cases in this country, and more particularly in this State, the mind at once receives a forcible illustration of the importance of separating the point actually decided in a case from the *dicta* which almost inevitably creeps into the closest and best-considered judgment. In The Bank of Commerce *vs.* The Union Bank, 3 Const., 230, the point actually decided was that the acceptor was not responsible for alterations in the body of the bill, the drawer's signature being genuine. The opening remarks of Judge Ruggles, with respect to the effect of payment in a case where a signature is forged, were therefore *obiter*. The same may be said of similar remarks of Judge Bronson in Goddard *vs.* The Merchants' Bank, 4 Const., 147. There the plaintiffs had paid the bill for the honor of their correspondents, the supposed drawers. They had done so upon information respecting the existence and protest of such a bill, but without seeing the bill itself, owing to the absence of the Notary Public at the time when one of the plaintiffs called at his office and left a check for the amount. It was held that the plaintiffs were not chargeable with negligence in paying the draft before they had seen it, and that by a payment made under such circumstances, they could not be said to have affirmed their correspondent's signatures. The rest was *obiter*, and was not supported as in The Bank of Commerce *vs.* The Union Bank, even by the citation of Price *vs.* Neal. If the point had come up squarely in either of these cases, the subject would doubtless have been exhaustively considered, both upon principle and authority, and I feel entirely satisfied that these dicta would never have been pronounced. This may be the more confidently assumed from the decision of the same Court in Merrill *vs.* Tyler, (Selden's Notes, No. 2, p. 47,) where, in a much stronger case, it was held that the acts or declarations of a party bind him, by way of estoppel, only to the extent that they have been acted upon by the party setting up the estoppel. The facts were that a party had received "a promissory note to which the name of the defendant, as maker, had been forged, and had advanced half the amount of it before it was presented to the defendant. It was then presented to him, and he made such statements as to induce the holder to advance the residue of the note. Upon this the Court held that the defendant was estopped from showing the forgery only to the extent of the advances made on the faith of his statements, which was all that could be recovered, the forgery being established." Now certainly a party should not be held to a stricter accountability for the recognition of his correspondent's signature than for his own, and if, in the latter case the ordinary rules of estoppel are to govern, why not, *a fortiori*, in the former? But if the remarks made in The Bank of Commerce *vs.* The Union Bank, and in Goddard *vs.* The Merchants' Bank are to have any weight, opposite dicta are not wanting, as instance Judge Vanderpoel's concurrence in Goddard *vs.* The Merchants' Bank, 2 Sand., S. C. R., 253, 254, in the remarks quoted from Chitty, and the intimation of Judge Cowen on The Canal Bank *vs.* The Bank of Albany, 1 Hill, 290, that the doctrine that the acceptor "takes upon himself the knowledge of his correspondent's handwriting, and shall be concluded is going a great way, unless some *bona fide* holder has purchased the paper on the faith of such an act." In our own Court, in The National Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* The Grocers' National Bank, 35 How., P. R., 412, the doctrine of Price *vs.* Neal was partially stated and so far followed, but without any special inquiry or investigation, and mainly upon its supposed affirmance by the dicta in The Bank of Commerce *vs.* The Union Bank (*supra*). It is apparent, however, from the statement of the case, which was prepared by Judge Van Vorst, and really forms part of his opinion, that loss must have been occasioned by the great delay in the discovery of the forgery, after the bank had given its customer actual credit for the amount of the check, and the language of the opinion proper to the effect that the drawer of a forged bill cannot, after payment and discovery of the forgery, recover back the money, must be read in conjunction with that bearing upon the consideration of the question of actual loss. The opinion certainly does not affirm the extreme points of the doctrine laid down by Lord Mansfield, and is not therefore authority against a recovery upon the special features of this particular case at bar. The cases of The Gloucester Bank *vs.* The Salem Bank, 17 Mass. Ro., 33, and The United States Bank *vs.* The Bank of Georgia, 10 Wheat., 333, arose under payments by banks of what were supposed to be their own bills. These bills were their own promises to pay and passed as money, and it might well be that in such cases, from motives of public policy and owing to the difficulty of tracing money back and fastening it upon each preceeding holder, a special rule should be adopted for the protection of the general public, and the Bank be concluded by the recognition and payment of its bills. At all events, these cases are only authority for the precise point involved, and, so far as their judgments are based upon an assumed analogy to the cases of payment by drawees of forged bills of exchange, it should be considered that the latter question was not discussed upon principle, but was left to rest almost entirely upon Price *vs.* Neal, treated as an unquestioned authority, and as having been fully recognized by what, upon examination, will be found to be the lowest dicta in Smith *vs.* Chester, 1 D. and E., 655; Barber *vs.* Gingell, 3 Esp., 60, where nothing was ever said upon the subject, and Boss *vs.* Clive, 4 M. and Selw., 15, and that too before Wilkinson *vs.* Johnson, and the still later case had evoked the remarks quoted from Chitty. This last consideration is equally applicable to Levy *vs.* The Bank of the United States, 4 Dall., 234. In this case, which is very obscurely reported, the bank gave a depositor credit for a forged check. It seems to have been conceded, as it certainly was treated as a matter of course without discussion or citation of authority, that if the money had actually been paid upon the check, the depositor would have had an unquestioned right to retain it under all circumstances; and the ruling was, that the giving of credit in the customer's bank book was equivalent to an actual cash payment. Upon the other hand, we find the cases of Ellis *vs.* The Ohio Life Insurance Company, 4 Ohio, N. S., 628, The Bank of St. Albans *vs.* The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 10 Verm., 141, and McKleroy *vs.* The Southern Bank of Kentucky, 14 Louisiana Annual, 458. In the latter, the above remarks of Chitty are quoted and followed. In the Vermont case much of the doctrine of Price *vs.* Neal was said not to be the law of the present day, and the element of loss resulting from the want of immediate notice of the forgery was brought in, while in the Ohio case Judge Ranney, in the course of an able and exhaustive discussion, points out the fallacy of Price *vs.* Neal and its ancient doctrine, and goes a long way in the direction of the true principle. The conclusion naturally arrived at, upon a careful review of all these conflicting authorities and *dicta*, is that no one clear and comprehensive rule has been laid down and followed, nor has any single principle been enunciated the application of which would be sufficient for the accurate and just solution of all questions which might arise upon the subject. Applying them, however, as best we may, two important features are found in the case at Bar which distinguish it from Price *vs.* Neal, and bring it more nearly within the spirit which pervades the latter cases. One is the actual negligence, which, as a matter of fact, is chargeable to the defendant's correspondent, the Nashville Bank, and the other is the lessened attention which the circumstances attending the presentation and payment of the bill naturally superinduced. The averment upon the former head in effect charges the Nashville Bank with having purchased the bill from the swindler in person, who was a total stranger, without scrutiny or inquiry. Such is the import of the statement, taken in its entire scope and of course unexplained by the demurrer, that the bank discounted the bill for the person calling himself by the fictitious name of E. G. Fanchon. Nor, while in this connection, must we overlook the responsibility for alterations in the amount (The Bank of Commerce vs. The Union Bank) and for the authenticity of every other signature upon the bill (the Merchants Bank vs. McIntyre 2, Sand., S. C. R., 431) which as a matter of law is ordinarily fastened upon the holder or party presenting the draft for payment, and which is claimed with much force to be applicable here, upon the ground that however the main question may be viewed the case should at least be determined as though the drawer's signature were in fact genuine, the payment, at the worst, amounting to but an inviolable admission of the genuineness of such signature. With respect to the second point of distinction—the plaintiff's lessened attention—it must be considered that the bill presented had been genuine to the extent of $20 20 and remained unaltered in several important particulars, such as the date, number and drawer's name. There, too, were the devices, vignette, design and general form with which the teller's eye was familiar, and the bill came to him impressed with the well-known custom of banks with respect to identification before payment, and with a genuineness almost assured from its having passed through the double ordeal of two such institutions, surrounded as they are by those safeguards imposed by an accumulated experience, ignorance of which would have exposed the teller in good earnest to the charges of negligence and inefficiency. Thus the attention of the drawer, to use the language of Abbott, C. J., in Wilkinson *vs.* Johnson, was "reasonably lessened by the assertion which the call itself made to him in fact." The reference once more to this case brings us to the final consideration as to what constitutes actual loss and upon whom the burden of proof upon that subject should fall. Here again principle has been overlooked, and, as might have been anticipated, a conflict of general impressions is the result. In Smith *vs.* Mercer, we find Dallas, J., requiring the plaintiffs to prove a negative, viz.: that there had been no change of situation during the delay, and that no actual loss had been suffered. In Wilkinson *vs.* Johnson notice of the forgery given upon the very day of payment was deemed sufficient, while in Cocks *vs.* Masterman the following day was considered too late. This latter case was disapproved, upon this point, in The Canal Bank *vs.*

The Bank of Albany, and in Goddard vs. The Merchants' Bank, 2 Sand., 247, the former holding that mere lapse of time in the abstract, however long, between the payment and notice of the forgery, would not in that particular case deprive the drawee of his remedy over, provided he had incurred no unreasonable delay after the discovery of the forgery, while in the latter, Wilkinson vs. Johnson is referred to approvingly, although stated to be in conflict with Cocks vs. Masterman. The importance of a definite rule upon the subject was recognized in The United States Bank vs. The Bank of Georgia, where it was said that "actual loss is not necessary to be proved, for potential loss may exist and the law will always presume a possible loss in cases of this nature." This doctrine may be well enough, from considerations which have previously been adverted to, in the case of a payment by a bank of what are supposed to be its own genuine bills, but it is wholly inapplicable to bills of exchange. The true rule, in my judgment, is to require the defendant to aver and prove his loss as a fact. The law can no more inflexibly presume a loss from a delay of a year than from that of an hour, and to throw the burden of proof upon the plaintiff, who is in the dark respecting the parties with whom the defendants negotiated, would be an injustice as well as a complete inversion of the ordinary rules of evidence. But here there seems to have been no loss. There can be no difficulty about the defendants recovering over from the Nashville Bank, and that whether they received the bill for collection or as actual purchasers. If the Nashville Bank became insolvent between the date of the payment and the discovery of the forgery, that should have been set up. Solvency is presumed until the contrary is shown. The possibility of anything being recovered from the forger is exceedingly remote. His punishment was a matter of public concern, and he might have been arrested without a recovery of the money. Besides, the three days which elapsed before the presentation of the draft were probably as amply sufficient to enable him to make his escape as the seventeen days before the discovery of the forgery. At all events, nothing can be presumed upon that head, and the loss, if any, must be pleaded and proved. Other considerations were urged, which it will not be necessary to discuss, as the demurrer must be overruled; first, upon the ground that the acceptor is estopped from denying the genuineness of the drawer's signature only where, according to the ordinary rules of *estoppel in pais*, it would be inequitable to permit him to do so, and that the facts bringing the case within those rules must be pleaded and proved by him who invokes the rule; and, second, upon the special circumstances of this case with respect to the prior negligence of the holder and his principal or predecessor, and the lessened attention naturally resulting from the surroundings of the presentment to the plaintiff. Demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer over within twenty days, upon payment of such costs.

## COURT CALENDARS TO-DAY.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.
41—Lewis vs. Lewis.
118—Walsh vs. Carver.
203—Smallwood vs. Pruyn.
204—Mangles vs. Mehlwitz.
219—Doherty vs. Sielk.
47—Shay vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
222—Platt vs. Willet.
224—Doherty vs. Sackendorf.
227—Smith, Jr., vs. Brooklyn City Ice Co.

Nos.
228—Same vs. Same.
229—Delavan vs. Jarvis.
230—Miller vs. Lowenstein.
231—Carll vs. Ayres.
232—Chappel vs. Yates.
115—Kelsey vs. Bellis.
116—Same vs. Same.
123—Lewis vs. Lewis.
158—Smith vs. Campbell.
181—Walter vs. Campbell.
233—Walsh vs. Devereux.

### CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—FEB. 15.

Nos.
19—Eckert vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
94—Gregory vs. Coffin.
117—Hausman vs. Vigl.
119—Briggs vs. Barwick.
127—Davis vs. Roebuck.
1—McCloskey vs. Gregson.
2—McCloskey vs. Gregson.
7—Miller vs. Latimer.
8—Rafter vs. Eitel.
16—Sluyter vs. Jones.
18—Platt vs. Fleet.

Nos.
20—Houstain vs. Williamsburg Savings Bank.
21—Jockel vs. Long Island Sugar Refinery.
23—Chamberlain vs. Barnes.
24—Chamberlin vs. Winslow.
29—Hamilton vs. Ernest.
30—Lippman vs. Ehrenberg.
31—Hughes vs. Bert.
45—Trotter vs. Samuels.
56—Stehl vs. Mott.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 13, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C.. | 114⅛ |
| 44,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62 | 114⅜ |
| 60,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64 | 111⅜ |
| 20,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '68 | 110⅝ |
| 16,000 | U. S. 5-20, C., '65 | 113⅛ |
| 20,500 | do..........b3 | 113⅛ |
| 220,000 | U. S. 5-20 C. '67. | 110⅜ |
| 2,000 | do.......... | 110⅜ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. | 103⅜ |
| 50,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......... | 110⅜ |
| 61,000 | do.......... | 110⅜ |
| 33,000 | do..........s3 | 110⅜ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 109⅜ |
| 50,000 | U. S. 6s Cur.... | 101⅜ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. 6s, new. | 61⅝ |
| 5,000 | La 6s.......... | 71 |
| 1,000 | Mo. St. 6s...... | 87⅝ |
| 1,000 | do.....2d call | 88 |
| 3,000 | Ala. St. 8s...... | 66 |
| 16,000 | Ind. State 5s.... | 98 |
| 10,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, new | 66⅜ |
| 1,000 | do.......... | 66⅛ |
| 5,000 | do.......... | 66⅝ |
| 2,000 | N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 90⅜ |
| 5,000 | Mich. S. 2d M.. | 93⅜ |
| 10,000 | do..bet. call | 93⅛ |
| 6,000 | Mich. So. S. F. Bs | 96⅝ |
| 1,000 | do.......... | 96⅜ |
| 5,000 | Pac. 7s, Gu'd by St. of Mo....... | 93 |
| 10,000 | C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.. | 94 |
| 5,000 | Chi. & N. W. 1st. | 90 |
| 500 | do.......... | 91 |
| 4,000 | do.....2d call | 90 |
| 4,000 | Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.......... | 92 |
| 2,000 | C., C. & I. C. 1st.. | 86 |
| 2,000 | C. & T. S. F. B.. | 99 |
| 1,000 | Hudson 1st M. | 100 |
| 10,000 | Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs.......... | 67 |
| 3,000 | Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div..... | 85¼ |
| 1,000 | Tol. & W. c.con. Bds.......... | 80 |
| 24 | Amer. Ex. Bank.. | 115½ |
| 40 | Cent. Nat. Bank. | 109½ |
| 80 | Del. & Hud. Can. | 129 |
| 200 | Cum. Coal Pf.... | 38 |
| 500 | Spring M. Coal... | 50 |
| 100 | West. Un. Tel..... | 37⅜ |
| 300 | Mariposa Pf....... | 28⅜ |
| 500 | do.......... | 28⅜ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail...b10 | 115 |
| 400 | do.......... | 114⅞ |
| 100 | Quick. Min. Com. 2d call.......... | 22⅜ |
| 100 | Adams Express.. | 67⅛ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen......... | 164⅛ |
| 100 | do.......... | 164⅜ |
| 100 | do.......b60 | 165⅛ |
| 500 | Reading.......... | 94⅜ |
| 94 | Mich. Central.... | 119½ |
| 100 | Mich. Southern.... | 94⅜ |
| 200 | Lake Shore....... | 105⅛ |
| 13 | N. J. Cen......... | 113⅜ |
| 100 | do...bet. call | 113⅜ |
| 10 | C., C., Cin. & Ind. | 72⅛ |
| 50 | Mor. & Es.......... | 86⅜ |
| 100 | do...bet. call | 86⅜ |
| 100 | Chi. & Alton....... | 159 |
| 100 | do.......... | 159⅛ |
| 120 | Chic. & Alt. Pref. | 160 |
| 100 | Alt. & T. H....... | 39⅛ |
| 100 | Ohio & Miss....... | 36 |
| 100 | do.....2d call | 36 |
| 400 | H. & St. Jos....... | 111 |
| 100 | do...bet. call | 111⅛ |
| 100 | Han. & St. Jo. Pf. | 111 |
| 30 | Col., C. & I. Cen. | 50⅜ |
| 200 | do.......... | 50⅛ |
| 300 | do.......... | 50⅜ |
| 125 | Stonington.......... | 82 |

### SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 6s, '81 C.... | 114⅛ |
| 73,000 | U. S. 5-20 C. '62.. | 114⅜ |
| 35,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64 | 111⅝ |
| 74,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65 | 113⅛ |
| 80,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65,. | 110⅜ |
| 9,000 | do.......... | 110⅜ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67. | 110⅜ |
| 11,000 | do..........c | 110⅜ |
| 50,000 | do..........b3 | 110⅜ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.... | 103⅜ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 109⅜ |
| 11,000 | U. S. 6s, Cur.... | 101⅜ |

### OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Adams Ex.......c | 67¾ |
| 100 | Mer. Un. Ex.... | 19 |
| 100 | do..........c | 19 |
| 300 | Pacific Mail...... | 114⅛ |
| 100 | do........b10 | 114⅜ |
| 200 | do.......... | 114⅛ |
| 100 | do.......... | 114⅛ |
| 100 | Mariposa Pf...... | 28⅛ |
| 300 | West. U. Tel....b3 | 37⅜ |
| 200 | New-York C.....c | 164 |
| 500 | Reading.......... | 94⅛ |
| 200 | do........s10 | 94⅜ |
| 100 | T., W. & W....... | 66⅛ |
| 100 | do..........c | 66⅛ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pf...c | 79⅜ |
| 400 | Clev. & Pitts..... | 91⅝ |
| 200 | do........b10 | 92 |
| 200 | do..........c | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do........s60 | 91⅛ |
| 200 | Lake Shore R...... | 105⅜ |
| 200 | C., R. I. & P...... | 131⅜ |
| 600 | Ohio & Miss....... | 35⅞ |
| 200 | M. So. & N. I....c | 94⅜ |
| 400 | do.......... | 94⅛ |
| 100 | do.......... | 94⅜ |
| 100 | do........b10 | 94⅜ |
| 200 | do..........b3 | 94⅜ |
| 100 | do........s10 | 94⅜ |
| 400 | Clev. & Tol...... | 105⅞ |
| 600 | do.......... | 106 |
| 200 | do..........c | 105⅞ |
| 200 | do..........s3 | 106 |
| 100 | Chic. & N. W. Pf... | 91⅞ |
| 300 | do..........b3 | 92 |
| 200 | Chi. & N. W....... | 83⅝ |
| 100 | do........b10 | 84 |
| 100 | do..........c | 83⅞ |

### OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Mer. Union Ex..c | 19 |
| 100 | Canton Co....... | 62⅜ |
| 700 | do.......b3 | 63 |
| 200 | do.......... | 63 |
| 100 | do........b5 | 63 |
| 100 | Mariposa Pf...... | 28⅛ |
| 100 | do........b10 | 28⅜ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail.....c | 114⅛ |
| 100 | do.......... | 114⅛ |
| 200 | do.......... | 114⅜ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel.....c | 37⅛ |
| 100 | do........b15 | 37⅜ |
| 100 | Hudson........b30 | 135⅛ |
| 100 | do.......... | 136⅛ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 136⅛ |
| 400 | N. Y. Cen........ | 164 |
| 100 | do........s10 | 163⅞ |
| 100 | do.......... | 163⅞ |
| 300 | do.......... | 163⅞ |
| 200 | do........b3 | 163⅞ |
| 100 | do........s5 | 163⅞ |
| 600 | Reading.......... | 94⅛ |
| 200 | do..........c | 94⅜ |
| 100 | Chi. & Alton Pf.. | 160 |
| 100 | T., W. & W....... | 66 |
| 100 | do........b10 | 66⅛ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P....... | 66 |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P. Pref. | 79⅛ |
| 100 | Fort Wayne....... | 118⅜ |
| 100 | Ohio & Miss.....c | 35⅛ |
| 800 | Mich. S. & N. I... | 94⅜ |
| 100 | Chi. & Alton..... | 160 |
| 200 | Clev. & Pitts...... | 91⅝ |
| 200 | Clev. & Tol...... | 106⅛ |
| 200 | do..........c | 106⅜ |
| 600 | do.......... | 106⅜ |
| 200 | do.......... | 106 |
| 200 | do..........c | 105⅞ |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W......c | 83⅞ |
| 300 | Chic. & N. W. Pf. | 91⅞ |
| 100 | do........b10 | 92 |
| 200 | do..........c | 91⅞ |

MONDAY, Feb. 15—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 6, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $2,161,325 |
| Decrease in Specie | 2,085,073 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 1,089,181 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 3,625,039 |
| Increase in Circulation | 17,015 |

| | Feb. 15, '68. | Feb. 13, '69. | Feb. 6, '69. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $73,507,700 | $74,057,700 | $74,057,700 |
| Local Capital | 9,962,500 | 9,945,916 | 9,945,916 |
| Total Capital | $83,470,200 | $84,003,616 | $84,003,616 |
| Loans | 271,015,970 | 264,380,407 | 266,541,732 |
| Gold and G'ld Notes | 24,192,954 | 25,854,331 | 27,939,404 |
| Other Legal Tender | 63,071,764 | 52,334,952 | 53,424,133 |
| Deposits | 216,759,828 | 192,997,860 | 196,602,899 |
| Circulation | 34,043,296 | 34,263,451 | 34,246,436 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 104,353,673 | 88,040,933 | 85,879,988 |

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

| | Feb. 6, '69. | Feb. 13, '69. | Feb. 15, '68. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $196,602,899 | $192,997,860 | $216,759,826 |
| Circulation | 34,246,436 | 34,263,451 | 34,043,296 |
| Total | $230,849,335 | $227,261,311 | $250,803,122 |
| 25 ₱ cent. would be | $57,712,334 | $56,815,328 | $62,700,780 |
| They held: | | | |
| In Gold and Greenbacks | 81,363,537 | 78,193,283 | 87,264,718 |
| Excess | $24,661,203 | $21,377,955 | $24,563,938 |

The last sales of Gold were at 135@⅛@¼@⅛@135 ₱ cent.; closing about the same as on Friday, with a free supply of Cash Gold for the deliveries of the day, but a continued firm purpose, to all appearances, of the *Bull* party in the Gold Room to hold the market in their own control for a further advance. The Treasury Office has taken out of the market since Monday $3,400,399 for Customs, while disbursing only $502,760 for Gold Interest, and of this difference the Banks lose on their Gold averages $2,085,073. They also lose $1,089,181 in Greenbacks; their general line of Deposits is down $3,625,039, and their Loans reduced $2,161,325. The Specie shipments of the week are $927,839, chiefly in Gold and Silver Bullion, recently delivered here by the California packets.

The Bank statement shows some increased activity in the employment of both Gold and Currency. The first is readily seen in the large Customs of the week, which resulted in part from the numerous fleet of European steamers which came in during the six days, and in part from the extra demand for Sugars and other general foreign merchandise withdrawn from Bond. This week the entries for consumption may not be so heavy, although several East India cargoes are reported since Saturday night. The demand for Currency to go South is partially in excess of the receipts from other quarters, and as the Banks here have no accumulation of National Bank Notes, the difference is made up chiefly in Greenbacks. The Banks are still moving on about $10,700,000 less Legal Tender than this time last year; and of the amount now held there is probably a smaller proportion of Greenback Notes to Three ₱ cent. Certificates.

The market for money to the Brokers left off steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. on Call, on Gold and Railway collateral; 5@6 ₱ cent. on Government Security, and 7@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The Foreign Exchanges closed slightly better for 60-days London, leading names, than on Friday, the quotation being called 109⅛@109¼ ₱ cent. It may be that these rates are made on which to settle the maturing credits with the Bankers themselves next week, and this inference finds countenance in the fact that other prime 60-days Exchange can be bought for Cash ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower on the Street, and Short Sight at 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. We hear that Cable transfers were made on Friday night as cheap as 109½ ₱ cent. There is a large variety of Exchange offering, (including Southern Bank and Merchant Bills drawn against Cotton,) and as remarked in our last paper it is difficult from the superabundant supply to make anything like exact or reliable quotations. The direct Exports of Cotton from the Southern ports have improved, especially from New-Orleans. The Telegraph reports 25,991 bales to England and the Continent last week, equal to an Exchange at present prices of about £500,000 Sterling. The Circular of Messrs. EASTON, of Saturday, places the stock in the ports at 405,731 bales. They add, however;

"In regard to receipts for the balance of the year, opinions differ widely. On one hand, the small receipts for the past two weeks are accounted for by bad roads and the holding back of planters. On the other hand, it is asserted that planters have forwarded their cotton to the ports as fast as possible, and that less cotton remains in the country than at this time last year. In the latter opinion we concur, and we are not surprised to see small receipts early in February."

The amount of American Bonds now going to England and Germany, and more directly than even Cotton, affecting our Foreign Exchanges, in the New-York market, is known to be on the increase, and, upon rapidly advancing prices in London and Frankfort. There is a suspicion on the Street that these markets have been partially manipulated for temporary speculation, through the Cable from this side; and the facts that one or two parties are believed to be *Bulling* both Gold and the Government Funds in New-York, and that the price of the former is maintained against the current of the very Exchange created on United States 5-20s are alluded to as proof of this theory. But our own information, after proper inquiry both as to the nature of the orders and the actual present temper and demands of the English and German markets in regard to American Securities, would lead to a somewhat different conclusion. The evidences of a reawakened interest and a substantial investment demand for our Stocks abroad, are too numerous to be seriously questioned; and that this feeling has greatly stimulated speculation, at advancing prices, on both sides the Atlantic, through branch houses and correspondents in New-York, connected with London and Frankfort—and hourly communicating by Cable—is equally certain; though few, if any, of these houses are directly related to the present singular position of the Gold market.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, were interesting on the subjects of the Public Debt and National Banking. These bills were perfected and passed. A fourth (supplementary to the National Banking act of June 3, 1864,) was reported and ordered to be printed for further discussion. What the House has already done, if concurred in by the Senate, amounts to this: First—*That all authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the Funded (Gold-bearing) Public Debt is repealed*, and also his authority to make further issues of Currency Bonds, except for the Pacific Road subsidies now authorized by law. He can continue, as at present, on application of the holders of Coupon Bonds, to turn them into Registered Stock, of the same tenor and date of Loan; but may not substitute or exchange one Loan for another, nor convert or reconvert Registered Stock into Coupon Bonds; nor make further sales of Gold, except publicly, and on three days' advertised notice of time, place, &c. Second—The National Bank reports are to be made monthly in place of quarterly to the Currency Bureau, and the reports of January and July shall be verified by the President and Cashier of each Bank and advertised. Third—The National Banks are prohibited from certifying checks, except on funds in hand of the depositor; nor can they loan upon United States Notes (Greenbacks) or National Bank Notes.

All these measures are acceptable improvements so far as intent and purpose are concerned. The inhibition upon the Certification of Checks may be modified in the Senate, and perhaps ought to be so qualified as not to embarrass the ordinary routine of actual and legitimate business between the Banks and their customers. But it may be doubted whether the old and (of late years) enormously increased practice *of making the Banks down town daily Clearing Offices for the Stock Brokers* by making or certifying their Checks as good, on the faith of the deposit present or expected, before the close of banking hours, of other certified checks of other Brokers, properly (to say nothing of safety) belongs to such routine. The Gold Brokers discovered a year or two ago *that it does not*. They now make their own clearances, or daily settlements, through their own single Bank, *established for the purpose*. They receive and deliver and adjust the differences, at the Gold Exchange Bank, fifty or a hundred and frequently one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per day, each Broker or Banker by the interchange of a single check, payable in Gold or Currency, as the resulting balance may be. We will take last Thursday for example. The transactions pro and con in Gold of the day previous, and during the early hours it may be of the same day, amounted to $119,226,000. The accounts were adjusted by 12 o'clock, and the differences paid and received, by checks for Gold, or the Gold itself, amounting to only $3,130,000, and by Checks for Currency amounting to only $4,872,000.

Now the same amount of business between the Brokers in Railway Stocks and United States and other Bonds, the drawing on their part and the certification on the part of their different Banks of Checks to nearly the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, are quite as susceptible of the easy and convenient adjustment just illustrated. On the very day referred to the Banks had to clear among themselves $111,065,000, of which large sum it may be assumed that at least eighty millions were in the Certified Checks of Stock Brokers, not really necessary, nine cases out of ten, to be drawn, and the certification of which imposed an amount of risk and trouble to all parties only equaled by the embarrassment and distrust (and the creation or aggravation of panic) which the practice often leads to in seasons of sudden Money pressure. And the persistence in this needless sort of machinery, until Congress has deemed it proper to interfere, is the less excusable, because the Stock Brokers themselves, like the Gold Brokers, have a common Clearing Office of their own, duly incorporated and organized, with a cash and guaranteed capital of a million of dollars, which, as a rule, they decline to employ because of the miserable bickerings and petty jealousies or rivalries in the Boards of the Stock Exchange, after they had subscribed and paid in the Capital and made an equal distribution of shares to every member of both Boards. But the "Bankers' and Brokers' Association" was established, nevertheless. Its machinery for clearing Stocks and Bonds has been in operation nearly a year. Its Stock commands a premium, and its capacity and ability to clear the whole business of the Stock Exchange is as unquestioned as the usefulness of the Gold Exchange Bank.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,944,747, against the total entries of $4,087,820 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,660,818, against $2,673,180 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $927,839, against $768,394 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,400,399. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,100 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,875.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $23,861,215 | December | $13,631,587 |
| August | 23,113,900 | January | 22,321,254 |
| September | 22,373,838 | Feb. 6 | 4,625,828 |
| October | 19,429,928 | Feb. 13 | 3,944,747 |
| November | 18,008,004 | | |
| Total to date since July 1 | | | $151,398,208 |
| Against same time 1868 | | | 138,688,570 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $12,709,638 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $11,071,975 | December | $14,987,285 |
| August | 13,327,188 | January | 13,158,017 |
| September | 12,200,340 | Feb. 3 | 3,705,274 |
| October | 14,705,901 | Feb. 10 | 2,660,818 |
| November | 14,408,796 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $100,169,672 |
| Against same time last year | | | 111,487,901 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $11,318,229 |
| Gold, Feb. 13, 1869 | | | 135 ₱ cent. |
| Gold, Feb. 15, 1868 | | | 141 ₱ cent. |

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $10,584,538 | December | $1,717,905 |
| August | 4,690,989 | January | 3,214,380 |
| September | 1,954,723 | Feb. 6 | 996,953 |
| October | 1,608,739 | Feb. 13 | 927,839 |
| November | 1,181,065 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $26,877,171 |
| Against same last year | | | 36,968,565 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $10,091,394 |

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $3,112,094 | December | $784,424 |
| August | 3,254,947 | January | 1,809,536 |
| September | 2,847,643 | Feb. 6 | 737,506 |
| October | 921,725 | Feb. 13 | 247,356 |
| November | 1,102,913 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $15,008,144 |
| Against same time last year | | | 19,967,774 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $4,959,630 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

| Customs received. | | Gold interest paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,555,594 | July | $18,798,213 |
| August | 12,263,844 | August | 1,222,446 |
| September | 13,279,450 | September | 3,333,133 |
| October | 10,448,223 | October | 341,449 |
| November | 7,638,888 | November | 16,485,908 |
| December | 6,557,537 | December | 2,539,900 |
| January | 9,702,415 | January | 18,513,453 |
| Feb. 6 | 2,204,389 | Feb. 6 | 1,005,569 |
| Feb. 13 | 3,400,399 | Feb. 13 | 502,760 |
| Total | $75,050,739 | Total | $62,743,131 |
| To date, 1868 | 68,703,123 | To date, 1868 | 50,871,520 |

### COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | Feb. 15, '68. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 135¼@135⅜@134⅞@135 | 141 |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 113⅞@114⅛ | 111⅜ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 109⅛@110⅜@110⅝ | 108⅛ |
| U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s | 108⅜@109⅜ | 104⅞ |
| New-York Central | 161½@165¼@163⅛ | 134 |
| Rock Island | 132@130⅜@131⅛ | 99⅝ |
| Michigan Southern | 92⅜@94 | 93 |
| Hudson River | 136@137 | 148 |
| Northwestern | 83⅛@83⅜ | 60¼ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 119@117@118⅜ | 102 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 92⅞@89⅜@91⅝ | 97 |
| Reading | 95@94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 91⅝@91⅞ | 74⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 36⅜@35⅝ | 32⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 113¼@110½@115@112⅞@114⅛ | 109⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 78⅛@79⅝ | 67⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 64@66 | 50⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 63⅛@66 | 47⅜ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 104⅛@106⅝@105⅝ | 112⅜ |

On the Stock Exchange there was a further rise at the close in the Public Funds of the United States of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent.; a better market than on Friday for most of the Southern State Bonds, and a somewhat irregular speculation in the Railways, some of the Westerns, like Cleveland and Toledo being up, and New-York Central ½@1 ₱ cent. down. On the Miscellaneous Shares a fresh advance was made in Pacific Mail. As usual on Saturday no late Boards were held at the Exchange, and the dealings in the Long Room and on Broadstreet were comparatively dull.

The latest Street quotations (bidding prices) were as follows, as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds closed steady and the Railways dull:

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 114⅜ | 114¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 110⅜ | 110⅝ |
| American Gold Coin | 135 | 135 |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109½ | 109⅛ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 66½ | 66⅜ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 56⅜ | 56⅜ |
| Missouri Bonds | 87⅛ | 88 |
| North Carolina Bonds, old | 63⅜ | 63⅛ |
| New-York Central | 163⅞ | 163⅛ |
| Reading Railway | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 130⅞ | 131⅛ |
| Northwest Common | 83⅜ | 83⅜ |
| Northwest Preferred | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| Michigan Southern | 94⅛ | 94 |
| Pittsburg and Fort Wayne | 117½ | 118½ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 91⅞ | 91⅝ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 113⅞ | 114⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 79⅜ | 79⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 65⅜ | 66¼ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 66½ | 66 |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 105½ | 105⅝ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 35⅜ | 35⅝ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881 | 112⅜ | 5-20 coup., 1865 | 113⅛ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881 | 114⅛ | 5-20 coup. '65, n. is. | 110⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 111 | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 110⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., 1862 | 114⅜ | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 110⅜ |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 110⅛ | 10-40 reg | 103⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., 1864 | 111⅛ | 10-40 coup | 109⅜ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 112⅜ | 6s Currency | 101⅜ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan | 109 | Virginia 6s, new bds. | 62⅛ |
| N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan | 109 | Georgia 7s. new bds. | 92⅛ |
| N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70 | 101⅛ | North Carolina 6s | 63 |
| Ill. 6s Coup. '79, aft. '60 | 100 | North Car. 6s. n. bds. | 61⅛ |
| Ill. 6s Coup. '79, aft. '62 | 100 | Missouri 6s | 88 |
| Ill. 6s Coup. '79, aft. '65 | 100 | Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo Iss. | 87⅛ |
| Ill. 6s Coup. '79, aft. '70 | 100 | Louisiana 6s | 71 |
| Ill. 6s Coupon, 1877 | 100 | Louisiana 6s. levee bds. | 65⅛ |
| Ill. 6s Coupon, 1879 | 100 | Louisiana 8s. levee bds. | 83⅛ |
| Ill. War Loan | 100 | California 7s | 125 |
| Indiana 5 ₱ c. War Ln. | 97 | Connecticut 6s | 99⅛ |
| Tennessee 6s, ex. Coup. | 66⅜ | Alabama 5s | 65 |
| Tennessee 6s, n bnds. | 66⅜ | Alabama 8s | 94 |
| Virginia 6s. ex c | 56⅜ | | |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 134 | Hanover | 109 |
| Manhattan | 140 | Irving | 109 |
| Merchants' | 124 | Metropolitan | 140 |
| Mechanics' | 127½ | Market | 117½ |
| America | 147 | Nassau | 105 |
| Phenix | 105½ | Shoe and Leather | 130 |
| Greenwich | 175 | Corn Exchange | 126 |
| Mechanics' & Trad. | 125 | Continental | 99 |
| National | 110 | Commonwealth | 110 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 117 | Imp. and Traders' | 129 |
| Seventh Ward | 112 | Park | 155 |
| State of New-York | 114½ | Manuf's and Merch's | 101 |
| Commerce | 122½ | Central National | 109½ |
| Ocean | 105 | Fourth National | 103 |
| American Exchange | 115½ | Ninth National | 109 |
| Chatham | 140 | Gold Exchange | 135 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 90⅜ | Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M. | 70 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 92½ | Gal. & Chi. extended | 97 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 | 87 | Chi. & R. I. 1st M. | 100⅛ |
| Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 | 85 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 94⅛ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77 | 89 | N. J. Cen. 1st M. | 99 |
| Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70 | 99⅛ | N. J. Cen. 2d M. | 101 |
| Harlem 1st M. | 102 | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 97 |
| Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72 | 119 | Morris & Essex 2d M. | 88⅛ |
| Mich C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82 | 119 | P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M. | 100⅛ |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. | 111⅛ | P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M. | 98 |
| Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M. | 93 | P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M. | 92 |
| M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. | 96 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 94 |
| P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 93 | Cleve. & P. 3d M. | 92 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 93 | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 75 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc | 78 | Chi. & Alton inc. | 92 |
| Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. | 85 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 95 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 89⅛ | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 89 |
| Con. 7 ₱ cent. con. | 93⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s. | 103⅛ |
| Han. & St. J. L. Gr. | 108 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. | 91 |
| Han. & St. Jo. con. | 111 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 90 |
| Lack. & Western bds. | 96 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 86 |
| Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext. | 92 | Mil. & St. P. I & M. d. | 88 |
| Tol. & W. 2d M. | 83 | Chi. & Mil. 1st M. | 89⅛ |
| Gt West'n 2d M., '93 | 78⅛ | C. & Gt. East'n 1st M. | 85⅛ |

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,091,045; total payments, $597,630; balance, $88,040,933. The receipts include for Customs, $596,000; for Gold Notes, $80,000.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE THOUSAND MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the grand through line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government bonds, *and no more*. These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run at six per cent., and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From passengers | $1,024,005 97 |
| From freight | 2,040,233 19 |
| From express | 51,423 08 |
| From mails | 136,235 59 |
| From miscellaneous | 91,626 27 |
| From Government troops | 104,077 77 |
| From Government freight | 449,440 33 |
| From contractors' men | 201,179 09 |
| From contractors' material | 968,430 32 |
| Total | $5,066,651 61 |

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

☞ H. C. HARDY & SON, NO. 4 WALL-ST., BUY and sell stocks, bonds and gold, at the New-York Stock, Government and Gold Exchanges, in person, ☞ on commission only.

## Transfers of Real Estate.

### NEW-YORK CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamilton-st., No. 16¼, 17.4x103.6 | $12,250 |
| Lewis-st., n. s., 150 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 50x100 | 11,500 |
| Mitchell-place, n. s., 108 ft. e. of 1st-av., 54x80.10 | 48,000 |
| 17th-st., s. s., 263 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x184 | 19,200 |
| 17th-st., s. s., 93 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x92 | 3,950 |
| 18th-st., n. s., 116 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.6x80 | nom. |
| 25th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x98.9 | nom. |
| 37th-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18x49.4 | 11,200 |
| 37th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x98.9 | 11,800 |
| 41st-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x98.9 | 7,100 |
| 43d-st., n. s., 224.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., 60x100.5 | 14,400 |
| 54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 6.9x25.5x7.5x25 | 900 |
| 54th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 5.2x25.5x6.9x25 | 900 |
| 55th-st., n. s., 221.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5 | 24,000 |
| 55th-st., n. s., 197.1 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.10x100.5 | 13,000 |
| 56th-st., n. s., 96.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 75x99.2x75.9x88.2, (half part) | nom. |
| 56th-st., n. s., 96.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 75x99.2x75.9x88.2, (half part) | 15,000 |
| 65th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100 | 8,400 |
| 72d-st., s. s., 525 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x102.2 | 31,500 |
| 84th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100 | 11,250 |
| 84th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.9x102 | 13,000 |
| 109th-st., n. w. corner of 3d-av., 95x200 | 95,250 |
| 111th-st., n. s., 404.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.10 | 5,700 |
| 116th-st., n. s., 119 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.10 | 7,000 |
| 117th-st., s. s., 242 ft. w. of 3d-av., 10x100 | 6,800 |
| 130th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11 | 25,000 |
| 148th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 99.11x250 | 25,000 |
| 2d-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 27th-st., 24.8x100 | 10,500 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, No. 755, (upper part,) 5 years, per yr. | $4,200 |
| University-place, No. 77, (part of house,) 8 years, per year, 3 years, $3,500; 5 years | 4,000 |
| Walker-st., No. 125, 3 years, per year | 698 |
| William-st., No. 188, 21 years, per year | 600 |
| 3d-st., No. 193, (store, &c.,) 4 years, per year | 468 |
| 34th-st., n. e. corner 3d-av., 24.9x100, 10 years and 3 months, per year | 6,000 |
| 50th-st., n. s., 242 ft. w. of 5th-av., 28x100, 18 years, per year | 280 |
| 119th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 1st-av., (20x50,) 10 years, per year | 30 |
| 3d-av., No. 769, 3 years, per year | 2,000 |

### KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Colyer-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100 | $3,500 |
| Dean-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 114.5x88x14.5x12x100x50 | 3,900 |
| Debevoise-st., s. s., lot No. 4,857, 35x75 | 1,625 |
| Hancock-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Throop-av., 44.2x276.4x71x275 | 3,650 |
| Hopkins-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100 | 500 |
| Kent-st. and Union-av., s. e. corner, (Greenpoint), 25x100 | 3,600 |
| Madison-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Yates-av., 50x200 (b and s) | 3,000 |
| Marshall-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 50x100 | 3,625 |
| Moore-st., lot No. 37, Wall & Richardson's map, (16th Ward) | 350 |
| Moore-st., lot No. 38, Wall & Richardson's map, (16th Ward) | 350 |
| Smith-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Withers-st., 80.1x24.5x—x25 | 475 |
| Stockton-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100, (c.) | 750 |
| 5th and North 11th sts., southerly corner, 50x100 | 3,500 |
| North 5th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100 | 3,000 |
| 6th-st., s. s., 206.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 80x100 | 2,000 |
| 41st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.2 | 600 |
| 65th-st., w. s., 600 ft. s. of 6th-av., 100.2x87 | 550 |
| Baltic-av., s. s., 52.6 ft. w. of Madison-st., 25x100 | 200 |
| De Kalb-av., s. s., 102.5 ft. s. e. of Cumberland-st., 52.3x42x18.8x89.8x26.7 | 4,300 |
| De Kalb-av., 79.8 ft. n. of, and Debevoise-st., 12.10 ft. w. of, (rear lot,) 31.5x46.11x40 | 376 |
| Willoughby-av. and Sandford-st., n. e. corner, 50x100 | 2,000 |

*Leases Recorded.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Graham-av. and Moore-st., s. w. corner house, 5 years, per year | $300 |
| Hudson-av., No. 237, house, 3 years, per year | 420 |
| Union-place and Van Brunt-st., s. e. cor., house and store, 3 7-12 years, per year | 480 |

### QUEENS COUNTY.

*Flushing.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rocky Hill and Black Stump roads, 224 10-100 acres, Backus' | $29,747 |

*Hempstead.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Centre-st., n. s., adj. Martha Rhode's, 49.4x147 | $2,200 |

*Jamaica.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of North 2d-st., 52.7x112 | $250 |
| Catharine-st., n. s., 103.1 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 3 lots | 3,000 |
| South and Prospect sts., n. w. corner, 4 lots | 2,000 |
| Lots Nos. 264, 274, map Clarenceville, 50x100 | 150 |

*Newtown.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry Harbor road, w. s., lot No. 2, map Middle Village | $500 |
| Lot No. 76, map Laurel Hill, 25x100 | 500 |
| Lots Nos. 269 and 270, map Laurel Hill, Washington-av., 50x96 | 500 |
| Lot No. 17, map Laurenceville, 25x100 | 300 |
| Lot No. 18, map Laurenceville, 25x100 | 300 |
| Lot No. 16, map Laurenceville, 25x100 | 300 |
| Lot No. 15, map Laurenceville, 25x100 | 300 |
| Plot adjoining Vanderbilt, at Whitepot, 1¼ acres | 300 |

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*North Salem.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cross and Croton sts., corner of, 50x75, ½ share. | $1,800 |

*Rye.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Centre-st., w. s., adjoining R. McNeil's—G. W. Sherwood's, 200x200<br>Purchase-av., w. s., adjoining J. G. Fowler's—G. W. Sherwood's, 100x180 | 14,000 |
| Purchase-av. and Haseco-av., n. w. corner, 100x180 | 6,500 |

*West Farms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Garden-av., s. w. s., lot No. 72, Belmont —, 50x100 | $300 |
| Jefferson-av., n. w. s., lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, S. Ryer's, 80x200 | 870 |
| 6th-av., e. s., lot No. 83, Mt. Eden, 50x100 | 180 |

*White Plains.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad-av., s. s., A. C. Wesley's property | $6,200 |

*Yonkers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Croton-av., w. s., lot No. 68, map Archdale, 25x122 | $250 |
| Laurel-st., n. s., 54 ft. w. of Oak-st., 58x138 | 900 |
| Locust-st., 25 ft. w. of Oak-st., 29x122 | 500 |

### NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barbara-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Hamburgh-place, 69x100 | $1,900 |
| Orchard-st., e. s., 105 ft. s. of Camp-st., 25x201 | 3,500 |
| Morris-av. and Cabinet-st., n. e. corner, 25x100 | 500 |
| South-st., n. s., 149 ft. e. of Broad-st., 25x100 | 12,000 |
| Tichenor-st., s. s., 130 ft. from Orchard-st., 28x87 | 8,000 |

*Clinton.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Coes-av., w. s., 44 st. from Springfield-av., 50 ft. front | $5,000 |

*East Orange.*

| | |
|---|---|
| North Park-st., w. s., 198 ft. n. of Dodd-st., 25x130 | $270 |

*Hudson City.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Germania-av., w. s., lots Nos. 5 and 6, block A, Nicholas' property, 50x100 | $800 |
| Montgomery-av., e. s., lot No. 296, block No. 6, Mt. Pleasant, 25x100 | 1,100 |
| Lots Nos. 23 and 24, Block No. 3, map of Chelsea | 2,000 |

*Bergen.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hudson-av., w. s., 476 ft. s. of Bergen-av., 50x240 | $7,000 |
| Pine-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Maple-st., 50x100 | 1,900 |
| Union-st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 50x100 | 1,200 |

*Hoboken.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Grand and 14th-st., s. w. corner, 100x100 | $2,800 |
| Meadow-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of 5th-st., 25x100 | 2,000 |
| 1st-st., 65 ft. n. of, and Grand-st., 60 ft. w. of, (rear lot,) 25x25 | 500 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 38 | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls | 4,068 | Malt, bushels | 515 |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 125 | Pork, bbls | 730 |
| Cornmeal, bags | 2,220 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 293 |
| Wheat, bushels | .... | Lard, pkgs | 126 |
| Corn, bushels | 16,202 | Beef, tcs. and bbls | 50 |
| Rye, bushels | .... | Whisky, bbls | 609 |
| Oats, bushels | 2,850 | Petroleum, bbls | .... |

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 1,158 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and firm, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been dull and heavy to-day, prices having yielded a fraction. Sales have been reported of 2,232 bales, including 238 bales to spinners, 1,784 bales to shippers, and 210 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this morning, remark of the week's business as follows: "Our market for the week has been dull and irregular, closing heavy at ¼c. ₱ lb. decline from the opening quotations of Saturday. There is a good supply of Cotton offering, and, with the Liverpool market quiet, it is difficult to maintain prices. The total sales for the week have been 28,399 bales, of which 4,499 bales were to spinners, 10,852 bales to speculators, 7,533 bales to exporters, and 5,514 bales in transit. Sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For March, 500 bales at 29¾c., and 500 at 30c.; for April, 400 at 29¾c., and 1,000 at 29¾c.; for February and March, 500 at 30c.; for April and May, 200 bales at 29½c. Also, 200 bales on private terms. The exports from this port for the week are, to Liverpool, 5,532 bales; to Bremen, 320 bales; to Rotterdam, 25 bales; to Hamburg, 124 bales. Total, 6,001 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 31,251 bales; to the Continent, 7,012 bales. Total, 38,263 bales. The Dry Goods market continues quiet."

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 27¼@— | 27½@— | 27¾@— | 28 @— |
| Good Ordinary | 28¾@— | 28⅝@— | 28⅜@— | 29 @— |
| Low Middling | 29 @— | 29⅛@— | 29⅛@— | 29⅜@— |
| Middling | 29⅛@29¼ | 29¾@30 | 30 @30¼ | 30⅛@30½ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 25,128 |
| Receipts last week | 20,593 |
| Receipts preceding week | 18,609 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1 | 137,208 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868 | 932,580 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 677,691 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 632,320 |
| Exports since Tuesday | 3,257 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 31,770 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1868 | 221,689 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869 | 338,551 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 375,852 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 58,500 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates | 1,453,000 |
| Receipts same time in 1867 | 1,381,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867 | 4,522,988 |
| Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 718,000 |
| Exports same time last year | 815,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,558,787 |
| Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates | 374,000 |
| Estimated stock, same time last year | 351,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,298 |
| Crop of 1867-8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866-7 | 1,951,988 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after, though buyers have had any existing advantages as to price. Sales have been reported of 6,700 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 45; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 70@$7 15; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 15@$7 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 90@$6 45 |
| Extra State | 6 60@ 7 60 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 65@11 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 85@ 7 20 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 25@11 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 65@11 00 |
| Common to Fancy Extra Missouri | 8 00@13 00 |

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at $6 25@$8 50, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8 50@$10 75 for new extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 300 sacks. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $5 20@$7 35 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Cornmeal is in limited request at $4@$5 for Western; $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in slack demand at $3 25@3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull to-day and prices have been tending downward. Sales have been confined to 27,000 bushels, including Amber Canada on private terms; White Western at $2 12½; No. 1 Spring at $1 70@$1 71, afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 62, in store, and White California at $2, ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,500 bushels at 91c.@93½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 03 for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 84c.@94c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal. Barley has been inactive at about former rates. Barley Malt rules quiet at $2 05@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand and cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels Western at 75½c.@76c., chiefly at 76c., in store, and 77½c., afloat, for Prime, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been quiet to-day at 75c.@85c. for shipping and $1 05@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is slow of sale at 85c.@$1 25 for long and short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c., ₱ lb.

HIDES.—The week's receipts have been 60,720 Hides; sales, 45,100 Hides and 90 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO.: 14,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21@22½ lbs., 23¼c.@23½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, part to arrive, 21½ lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Corrientes, part to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21 lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 700 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 23@24 lbs., private terms; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., 23½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, part to arrive, 21 lbs., 23c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry California, part to arrive, 23 lbs., private terms; 5,300 Dry Porto Cabello, 20½@23 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Matamoras Kips, to arrive, 11 lbs., private terms; 10,300 Dry Central American, part to arrive, 18@22 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Caracas, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,200 Dry Texas, 24@26 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Texas Kips, 13 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas, part to arrive, 68@75 lbs., private terms; 2,500 City Slaughters, 76@80 lbs., 13½c.; 800 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms; 90 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 21 lbs., 14½c., gold. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 13,900, (same time last year, 212,300—year before, 154,700,) as follows: 6,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 1,200 Dry Rio Grande, 700 Dry Vera Cruz, 700 Dry Sisal, 5,000 Dry Mexican and Texas.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at improved prices, including Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 48c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash ₱ lb. The week's receipts have been 45,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 45c.@62½c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Island at 52c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 72½c.@83c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading articles, including Spirits Turpentine at 57c.@58½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 75; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@1 75; Red Oil at 92½c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 05; Olive at $1 85 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate request at 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bulk; 26½c.@27½c. for Crude in bbls., and 35½c.@38c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with rather more firmness, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported of 975 bbls., in lots, at $32 25@$32 50, closing at $32 50 for New Mess; $32 for Old Mess; $29 50@$31 for Prime Mess, and $26 25@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, March to May delivery, seller's option, at $32 50@$32 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 13½c.@14¼c. for Western and 14⅜c.@15c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in slack request at yielding prices; sales equal to 150 packages, at 17¾c.@18½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is dull and drooping. Sales 125 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 15½c. and Short Rib at 16⅜c., ₱ lb. Lard has been inactive, closing about steady at quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 tierces and bbls. at 18⅜c.@20½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19c.@19½c. for City, and 19⅝c.@19⅞c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Sales were also made of 1,750 tierces Prime Steam, sellers' options, February and March delivery, at 19¾c.@20c., ₱ lb. Beef is in limited request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled. Mess Beef. Sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31; Indian Mess at $31@$37 ₱ tierce; sales 85 tierces. Beef Hams rule quiet at $30@$34 ₱ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in demand and firm. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb | 43 @45 |
| Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb | 42 @44 |
| Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb | 41 @43 |
| Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins | 40 @42 |
| Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb | 38 @40 |
| State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb | 45 @47 |
| State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb | 42 @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb | 41 @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb | 38 @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb | 38 @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb | 35 @37 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb | 33 @36 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb | 32 @35 |
| Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb | 28 @30 |
| Common Western, ₱ lb | 25 @27 |
| Western Rolls, ₱ lb | 28 @32 |

CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb | 20 @21 |
| Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb | 18 @19 |
| Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb | 19 @20 |
| Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb | 17 @18 |
| Orange County, Skimmed Cheese | 9 @13 |

SKINS—Deer have been in better supply and heavy, on a limited inquiry, including Honduras at 48c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 32c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet, including Tampico at 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 48c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been held with increasing firmness, on a fair inquiry, partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@14½c., and 1,450 boxes Havana, part at 12¼c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at 15c.@17⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The market continues quite dull. Sales of 45,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; also 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@15c.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather more active, but less firm. For Liverpool there were taken 800 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; 37,500 bushels Wheat at 6d. by steamer, and 5d. by sail, ₱ bushel; and 75 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 250 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.

## DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
FAMILY AND BED LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &C., &C.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

2,000 DOZEN DAMASK NAPKINS,
From $1 50 to $6 per dozen, (worth $2 50 to $10.)
DOUBLE-DAMASK BREAKFAST AND DINNER SETS, (en suite,)
From $10 to $50 per set.
100 PIECES LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
From 80 cents per yard and upward.
A LOT HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS,
FULLY THREE YARDS WIDE,
At $1 75 per yard.
150 PIECES STRONG LINEN TOWELINGS,
Only 15 cents per yard.
300 PINK, BUFF AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
Slightly soiled, from $4 to $8, (formerly sold $8 to $12.)
100 11-4 FULL SIZE WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
At $3 75 each, (usual price $5.)
200 10-4 QUILTS,
At $2 75 each, (worth $4.)
Also, just received, a line of novelties in
LACE BORDERED AND COLORED DAMASK,
AND HUCK TOWELS,
(Plain and knotted fringes.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

THE GREAT
Closing Out Sale,
TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R. H. | | MACY. |
| R. H. | DRY GOODS | MACY. |
| R. H. | AND | MACY. |
| R. H. | FANCY GOODS, | MACY. |
| R. H. | | MACY. |
| R. H. | AT POPULAR PRICES. | MACY. |
| R. H. | 14th-st. and 6th-av. | MACY. |

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against J. F. NOUNNAN and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Jo. F. Nounnan & Co.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County-Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest thereon from 20th October, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.

MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1869. MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
ja25-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

## MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, having over 18 years' successfull practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment, from whatever cause produced, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

DR. EVANS' REMEDIES, WARRANTED cure for private diseases. Elixir cures emissions, impotence, lost functions, weakness. 116 Chatham-st.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN trouble by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; powerful, safe monthly pills and mixture, $5; circular free.

THE LADIES' GREATEST BENEfactor; a lady writes: "I spent $60 on other doctors; Dr. EVANS' female pills relieved me."

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE only thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country, in a private family or boarding-house; makes excellent bread, pastry, soups and jellies; or regular laundress; does up linens in style; wages, $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS, with excellent City reference from her lady, a situation in a private family, or regular chambermaid in a private boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; will wait on a lady and child who board. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; willing to assist at plain washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 508 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL, A situation to do general housework; can do plain cooking and is a good washer and sewer; wages $10; City references. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid in a first-class family; would be willing to help wash if required, or do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL about 22 years old, to cook and assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and good washer and ironer; City references from last place. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; can do all kinds of meats and pastries; will go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as coachman; can furnish the best of City references as to experience, honesty and capability; no objections to going out of the City. Address 129 West 30th-st., from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements in good families; cuts and fits in the latest styles. Call at No. 362 7th-av., in the paper store

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion by a widow of middle age to a party of gentlemen or hotel; is competent in every respect; reference given from her present employers and also her former ones. Address Mrs. DELEIN, Williamsburg Post Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; has no objections to go in the country; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers, ironers, houseworkers; also, young girls and those lately landed; City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse to growing children in a private family; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference from last employ. Call for two days at No. 260 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups and pastry; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD FAMily seamstress; can operate; will assist in care of children or do light chamberwork; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; is a good baker; understands soups, jellies and desserts; no objection to the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, WITH good references, a situation in a Protestant family to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful in the house. Address Miss SCHMITH, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing, a situation: would take the place of laundress in a small private family. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SCOTCH Protestant laundress, who does French fluting, clear starching, and all kinds of ladies' fineries, a situation; is an excellent chambermaid. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a young infant; can refer to her former employer for character and capability. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a trusty, respectful and neat servant; City or country; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would take entire charge of the laundry; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUation as nursery governess or companion to an invalid lady. Address A. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 147 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as laundress. Call at No. 414 West 19th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker; City references. Call at 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—WORK TO TAKE HOME BY A competent dressmaker. Call at 126 West 17th-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN GOING OUT BY the day or the week, wishes one or two more engagements for dressmaking; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, in every style, and operate good. Apply at No. 129 West 19th-st.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND COMmodious office, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids; also cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES WISHING to engage a dressmaker of ability and taste, may apply personally or by letter at once to attend at their residences, or would take a forewoman's position. Miss S. BARKER, No. 296 Bleecker-st.

PROTESTANT UNION OFFICE, AT No. 102 East 12th-st., where may be found Scotch, English and Welsh cooks, and every kind of houseworkers.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SWISS,) a situation; he is a first-class vegetable gardner; understands the care of graperies, green-houses perfectly, also the care of horses and carriages; would be fully competent to take charge of a large, nice gentleman's place, or to rent it; best reference. Address JOHN HAUSER, Astoria, L. I., for fourteen days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; he fully understands it in every respect; has lately returned to the United States; will give $50 or $100 security as to honesty and sobriety, or good reference. Address C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER in a first-class place by a Scotchman, married, having large experience in the business; thoroughly understands the care and management of garden, green-house, graperies, &c.; good reference. Call or address W., seed store No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, a situation; the man as coachman and groom; the woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS FARMER ON a gentleman's place by an American man and wife, without children; the best of references given. Address E. W. ESTEY, Staatsburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant man; understands gardening in all its branches; married, wife and one child. Call or address No. 338 East 26th-st., first floor, front room, until suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as gardener; understands the management of graperies and green-houses; has four years' reference from last employer. Address J. W. R., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of green-house, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables. Address D. B. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man and his wife, who fully understand the business, to take charge of a farm, or do plain gardening; his wife is competent to take charge of a dairy. Call or address G. C., No. 639 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a young man who has had some experience; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best of references; wages no object. Address J. W., 218 East 78th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a Protestant man; understands his business; eight years' references. Address J. H. T., No. 1,295 3d-av., Yorkville, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class man, (German, married;) can come well recommended. Address F. TIMM, care of D. N. Barney, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; willing to make himself useful; two years' references. Call on Monday at No. 56 West 19th-st., in Wells' livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; has ten years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen at carriage factory, No. 84 5th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION AS gardener; married; no family; is a Scotchman; best of reference. Address S. L., No. 67 Nassau-st.

### CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS AN excellent penman, a situation as entry clerk, or to do writing of any kind; or as clerk in a dry goods or grocery store; good reference. Address H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk in a real estate or law office; good reference; salary no object. Address CHARLES SMITH, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, THE POSItion of book-keeper in a banking or broker's office; experience long and references good. Address C. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER. One who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches and can cut and fit perfectly, and bring the best of references, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing Post Office Box No. 557, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., a large number girls and women to fill excellent situations now vacant in City and country; private families, &c.; American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, suited immediately.

CLOTH SALESMEN.—WE ARE PREpared to treat with an experienced man to take charge of our Foreign and Domestic Cloth and Woolen Department. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDations wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 122 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

TO FLORISTS.—WANTED, A MAN COMpetent to take charge of a store and sell flowers, plants, &c. Apply to JOHN DOUGHTY, No. 362 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLEsale house, a lad 15 to 16 years of age; must write a good hand. Address Box No. 2,548 Post Office.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1869.

**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
L'AFRICAINE, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. LaGrange, Miss McCulloch, Mlle. Wesmael, Messrs. Orlandini, Antonucci, Barelli, Bellini and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cadic, Messrs. Ducre, Leduc, Duschesne, Guidon, Lagrifoul, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN IRISH STEW and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Rizarelli. Messrs. Carrier, Bourgoin, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
WOMAN'S CONSTANCY. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—FRA DIAVOLO. Evening—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Miss Elise Holt, Miss Jackson, Miss Pitt, Miss Williams, Messrs. Marlowe, Lewis, Parsloe, Wall and others.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av.
GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Smith, Mr. H. Sanderson, Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Beckett.

COSMOPOLITAN HALL.
16th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND DOUBLE CONCERT. By the Schopfer's Singing Association.

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**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The Spanish Constitutional Cortes was organized on Saturday, RIVERO having been chosen President. Many Carlists have recently been arrested in various parts of Spain, a number while attempting to cross the frontier from France.

### GENERAL.

The brig *Herald*, just arrived at Philadelphia, reports the loss of the brig *Goldfish*, while on a voyage, in ballast, from New-York to Cardenas. The *Goldfish* was found on her beam-ends, dismasted, and in a sinking condition, having encountered very heavy weather. The *Herald* took off her Captain and crew.

Three men were arrested at Odin, Ill., on Friday night, while attempting to rob the mail. Several mail-bags have recently been stolen while on their way to Cairo, Ill., and Post Office detectives traced the robbery to Odin, where the mail is transferred from one train to another. On Friday night, while they were watching, three men came up and attempted to carry off some boxes. The detectives attempted to seize them, but two escaped, and the other was only captured after being shot twice. Subsequently the two who escaped were arrested and lodged in jail. They proved to be brothers named ALSOP, and little over twenty years of age.

While the bark *Alexandria* was entering Boston Harbor, yesterday, she came in collision with a fishing schooner and sunk her immediately. The *Alexandria* saved six of the crew, but two others were drowned.

A machinist in Lowell, Mass., named FRANCIS McQUADE, has just been arrested for making bogus five cent pieces.

A young lawyer named JAMES DOYLE was found insensible in the streets of Philadelphia yesterday morning. On examination he was found to be suffering from severe wounds on the head, and from which he died shortly after being taken home. No clue to his assailants has yet been found.

At Peru, Ind., on Thursday night, THEODORE CORWIN, a conductor on the Wabash and Western Railroad, was shot by a man whom he had put off his train for attempting to steal his passage by hiding in a freight car. After CORWIN had got him off the train the man fired two shots at him, one of which entered his abdomen, inflicting a wound which it is believed will be fatal. A brother of CORWIN gave chase to the assassin, who turned and fired three shots at him without effect, after which he escaped.

It is reported in St. Louis that an arrangement has been entered into by which the Illinois Central gains full control of the Mobile and Ohio Road, thus furnishing it an additional line of track of 472 miles. In addition to this some Eastern gentlemen have secured the reopening of the Illinois Southern Railroad from Vincennes, Ind., to Cairo, Ill., thus securing the entire control of the river traffic north from Memphis.

During Friday night one of the female lunatics confined on Blackwell's Island arose from her bed and murdered her bedfellow, a woman about 26 years of age, by fracturing her skull with a large tub. Nothing was known of the matter until the following morning.

The funeral of the murdered Ex-Senator McCONNELL, of Illinois, was very largely attended in Jacksonville on Friday afternoon. The obsequies took place in Strawn Hall, wherein, over 2,500 citizens assembled. Evidence accumulates that ROBINSON, who is under arrest, is the murderer.

President Johnson is reported to have recently denounced the proposed Air Line Railroad to New-York as an unconstitutional measure, and left a strong impression upon the minds of those present that if the bill passed he would veto it.

TULLY D. BOWEN, a leading merchant and manufacturer, died suddenly at his residence in Providence, R. I., on Saturday.

SOL SMITH, the veteran actor, and author of several books relating to the stage, is reported to have been stricken with paralysis at his home in St. Louis, and to be lying at the point of death.

Cotton was dull and lower on Saturday. Breadstuffs were in less request, closing generally in favor of buyers. Provisions quiet and irregular. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries at buoyant rates. The freight market was more active, but less firm, with 386 vessels of all classes in port.

### Gen. Grant's Speech—Spirit and Scope of His Administration.

We are not surprised to learn from Washington, that Gen. GRANT's speech, on accepting the election as President, has created a feeling akin to consternation among certain classes of Washington politicians. It is well calculated to do so. It is clearly the speech of a man who does not intend to be governed in his Administration, by the interest of political parties, or the wishes of party leaders, —but by his own ideas of what the public welfare requires.

It has come to be a tradition at Washington, as well as elsewhere, that a President, not controlled by the party that elected him, is an impossibility;—that he must have support, organized, active and efficient, to make his administration successful,—and that he cannot get such support except from his party, and that he cannot get it from his party except as he consults its interest, rewards its active adherents and follows the course marked out by its leaders. The man who disputes or doubts this, is set down as a dreamer or a fool. A President is held to be merely the representative, or the servant, of the party that put him in power,—bound to take its interest and its wishes as his rule of official action,—to keep its adherents in power, and to carry its measures into practice,—not because they are best *per se* for the country, but because they are those of his party.

Gen. GRANT's brief, and evidently unpremeditated speech, rather rudely shatters the faith that he would conform in this matter to the usage of his predecessors,—that he would act simply as the agent of his party and never dream of looking elsewhere for approval or support. It is very clear that he feels and appreciates thoroughly the independence and responsibility of his position, and that he intends to wield the great power placed in his hands, not under the dictation of any party or any men, but according to his own ideas of duty and the public good. He will select his own advisers, appoint his own office-holders, remove and change them at his own will, and to suit his own ideas of what the public good requires. And in so doing he counts with confidence on "the concurrence of the Senate, which has the confirming power." This he has the right to ask;—and we presume he will find the faith in which he expects it fully justified by the result.

It will not escape attention that Gen. GRANT did not even refer to what Senator MORTON had designated as the chief ends hoped for from his Administration, or to what a certain school of politicians proclaim to be the great end that remains to be accomplished. Mr. MORTON had said that the country expected that, under his Administration, "the work of reconstruction will be completed and the wounds of civil war healed." Gen. GRANT, in his response, ignored the fact that there had been a civil war, and did not presume that anything of reconstruction was *incomplete*. All that has been settled by existing laws. The war is closed. He himself has received the surrender of the rebel army, and Congress, by legislation, has settled the terms and prescribed the methods of reconstruction. These things, therefore, belong to the past, and will not enter into the elements and disturbing forces of the coming Administration. Nor did he refer in any way to what Mr. SUMNER and his school declare to be the great question, and the only question of the immediate future,—the establishment by national authority of universal suffrage in all the States, and the admission of the negro to civil, political, official and social equality in every part of the United States.

Gen. GRANT indicated his purpose to direct his Administration to the accomplishment of practical results,—rather than the establishment of political theories,—to securing "*economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt.*' And he declares that he should appoint to office "such men *only* as he thought would carry out these principles." This, then, is to be the key-note of his Administration:—this is the leading principle and purpose by which its conduct will be guided.

There are plenty of men who say that Gen. GRANT must fail if he attempts to conduct his Administration on such a basis, and especially if he attempts to select his Cabinet and appoint his subordinate officers of his own motion, and not under the advice and in subservience to the interests of the party that placed him in power. And they point triumphantly to the example of Mr. TYLER and the more recent and notable experience of ANDREW JOHNSON in support of their prediction. Possibly they may be right; but the precedents they cite are by no means conclusive.

They must remember that Gen. GRANT has a degree of public confidence and support which no one of his predecessors has ever possessed; that he enters upon his Administration at a moment when the war and reconstruction, and the attitude of parties in regard to both, have ceased to command public interest and absorb public anxiety; that the promotion of economy and the rescue of the country from financial ruin and from official demoralization has come to be the great necessity of the nation; and that in advancing this great end, by an honest, vigorous and successful administration of the Government, he will command a degree of popular support which no party can successfully resist or seriously impair. It is a mistake to suppose that Gen. GRANT must rely on the organized Republican Party for support. He has the whole country for his constituency, and the great mass of the people, without distinction of party, for his friends and supporters.

We have no doubt that the Republican Party, in Congress and throughout the country, will promptly respond to the spirit and sentiment of Gen. GRANT's remarks.

### The Consolidation of New-York and Westchester County Towns.

New-York is a congregation of no less than seventeen towns. Each of these, besides a distinct charter and municipal government, had, years ago, its principal streets laid out for its own accommodation, and without the slightest regard to future connection with other streets of the other towns. These villages, now swallowed up in the greater City, no longer have local interests affecting the course and grade of public streets, and it is now discovered, all too late, however, that the interests of the Metropolis require the changing of the course of the old streets. The most serious problem which New-York has to solve is the remodelling of her lower streets. And in the end, which we are putting off from year to year, but which must still come some day, this problem will prove a very costly one.

There are twenty-four towns in Westchester County, which it is plain to see must eventually be absorbed in the same way that the seventeen were by this Metropolis. At present they are distinct in their municipal organizations, controlled by separate and to some extent rival, interests, and are being laid out just as the original seventeen were, on different plans and grades, fixed wholly by local considerations, and without any unity of action or recognition of the inevitable consolidation of the whole with New-York City. If this is permitted to go on for a few years we shall have in that part of the future City of New-York which will lie along the north shore of Harlem River the same embarrassments to travel and commerce, and the same blemishes to its beauty, now seen in the lower part of the present City. This is the plain and strong argument of the report of the Central Park Commission which we publish elsewhere.

Broadway ought to be Broadway from the Battery to Albany. The line of the principal avenues as now laid out in the upper part of this City ought to be unbroken to Putnam County and the Connecticut line. Three of these are already open to Harlem River, and closely connect Westchester with the Metropolis. In a few years when the growing necessities of the increasing population shall have developed more rapid means of communication, the opening of new lines and their extension beyond Harlem River will be demanded. "It is not too early," says the report of the Central Park Commissioners, "to endeavor to guide, by such foresight as can be commanded, the progress of improvement in Westchester, in conjunction with those of this City, for the best ultimate interests of both." There has been no time, since the destiny of this City became apparent, when this now contemplated action should not have been taken. Mr GREEN, in his report, suggests that a Commission of competent men, with the necessary powers, should be authorized to direct and supervise the extension of the streets of New-York, in connection with those of the various towns in Westchester, not in the diverse interests of the present fractions of towns, but in that of the future consolidated City. We have long been of the opinion that the authority of the Metropolitan Police and Health Boards should embrace not only Kings, Richmond and New-York Counties, but Westchester also; and Mr. GREEN's report convinces us of the still greater need of extending the powers of the Central Park Commission beyond Harlem River. If something of this sort—by which unity of plan may be secured—is not done, the beauty of the upper part of the City will very soon be seriously impaired and more material interests damaged.

Naturally the use to be made of Harlem River forms a very important consideration in this connection. Engineers and others interested in the development of the upper part of the City have expressed the idea that Harlem River will eventually disappear, as the swamps in Canal street did, or at most become a mere sewer, to be arched over and built upon. It has been urged, under the impression that its navigation can never be made any more important than at present, that it would be wise to dyke it at North River and throw its volume of water into that more important stream to deepen its channel. Mr. GREEN, with what we believe is a wiser economy, suggests the opening instead of the closing the river to navigation, with a view to its eventually becoming not only the route of supply for the upper part of the City, and the locality of a large number of docks, but the shorter and safer route of Sound and European steamers into North River. One of the anticipated results of the opening of Hell Gate is the transfer to the upper and eastern part of the island of much of the European and Sound trades. It seems more probable that the opening of Harlem River would accomplish this result; and though Mr. GREEN does not suggest this much, he shows very clearly that the opening of Harlem River would give the Sound steamers a shorter and safer route into North River than they have at present by way of East River. With good dockage in Harlem River, and a transfer of much of the population to that vicinity, the probabilities are that the Sound steamers would not seek North River at all. With something of these views Mr. GREEN advocates a thorough improvement of Harlem River, to be done, as in the case of the proposed street improvements, by one Commission in the ultimate interests of the future City.

There are other considerations of a minor interest treated in the report. The bridging and tunneling of Harlem and East rivers is fully considered, and the present necessities of New-York and Brooklyn and the future needs of New-York and Westchester are set forth. Mr. GREEN, by a comparison of our condition with that of London and Paris, leaves the reader to infer that he anticipates that East River will eventually require twenty-two and Harlem River nineteen bridges or tunnels to accommodate the traffic and travel of the Metropolis. The estimate is not exaggerated; the present century will probably see half of these bridges and tunnels completed.

Mr. GREEN startles us with the statement that it is possible that the supply of water by the Croton Acqueduct will in a few years be inadequate for this City as it now exists, and that Westchester has no adequate supply of its own. Other streams than Croton River will have to be drawn upon for supplies. It took fifty years of agitation to produce the present Water Works of New-York; in less than that time the necessity for water which then existed will again be as great. Is it not time the question of the water supply was again agitated?

### The Suffrage Amendments in Congress.

The controversy which has arisen between the Senate and House on a question affecting the alleged rights of the latter will not expedite the adjustment of differences in regard to the suffrage amendment. Too much feeling has been aroused to render probable the immediate restoration of very cordial relations. The aversion entertained by a powerful party in the House to the pretensions of the Senate may be expected to take the shape of a refusal to surrender the essential features of the amendment as in the first instance adopted. It is quite possible that the larger scope and aggressive character of the amendment presented by the Senate may be the means of smothering the whole subject for the present session.

The amendment as reported by the Reconstruction Committee and passed by the House is simple and moderate. It is merely a declaration that—

> "The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States."

The Senate amendment is sweeping enough to justify the charge of being revolutionary preferred by Mr. CONKLING and others, who nevertheless voted for it. The terms used are—

> "No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed."

The House proposition, it will be seen, is limited to the suffrage, concerning which there is general agreement among the Republicans. That of the Senate, on the other hand, superadds an affirmation of the negro's eligibility to office—about which there is nothing like agreement; and, moreover, takes from the States the power of determining in any degree the conditions of their own government, whether in reference to the franchise or the qualifications incident to office.

For a change in the laws regulating suffrage, the country is to a large extent prepared. While conceding to the States their full constitutional control over the subject, the desirableness of securing substantial uniformity on a basis harmonizing reconstruction, has forced itself upon the Republican Party. The ability to justify negro enfranchisement throughout the South depends somewhat upon the readiness of the North to abate its own hostility to negro enfranchisement. There can be no propriety in insisting that the blacks shall have their full share of power in States where their numbers make them formidable so long as we refuse them the privilege in States where their political influence must always be insignificant. Having made the freedman a citizen, we cannot without gross inconsistency deny the fitness of his race to participate in the ballot.

The reasoning which conducts to this conclusion is, however, satisfied with an assurance of general political equality. It does not require the universal enfranchisement of colored people; it only declares that they shall be subject to no condition in respect of voting which does not equally apply to white citizens. Impartial suffrage meets the equity of the case,—obliterating the distinctions originating in the slave system, and at the same time leaving the suffrage question still in some measure subject to the States. It makes the black man politically the equal of the white man—which certainly should satisfy the special friends of the former; but without offending needlessly State pride, or necessitating the abandonment of qualifications which some States have established in the interest of their people.

But the Senate amendment travels over new ground, dictates terms for which the country is not prepared, and goes far toward extinguishing the vital forces of State authority. It deprives the States of the power of regulating qualifications for local office, and declares that neither on the ground of color, nativity, education or property shall a citizen be debarred admission to the highest positions of trust and distinction. The interference is rendered more flagrant by the fact that the limitations of the Constitution touching Federal offices are allowed to stand. The Senate does not object to the qualification applicable to its own naturalized members, or the exclusion of foreign-born citizens from the Presidency. It proposes to take from the States authority to enact conditions akin to those which it is willing to perpetuate in the Federal Government, and to reduce their exercise of self-rule to the smallest possible dimensions. This sweeping project, too, is gratuitous. It aims at objects to which public attention has not been directed, by means which will provoke the most formidable opposition.

The House amendment, if now submitted to the States, *may* receive the approval of the requisite number. It is designed to satisfy the national sense of justice, without any wanton violation of State rights. The Senate amendment, even if concurred in by the House, will assuredly be rejected by the States, which will see in it an attempt to revolutionize the character of the Government, and to make important local concerns subject to the will of Congress. A suffrage amendment thus incumbered with odious provisions, would not have the slightest chance of ratification.

On this subject, then, the House appears as a conservative body—the Senate as the author of an aggressive and centralizing policy. The anomaly is pregnant with peril to the Senate itself. Its own continuance on the present basis of State equality will not long be possible when the States shall be deprived of the attributes of sovereignty, which are assailed by Mr. WILSON's amendment. If the balance of power wielded by the States, speaking through the Senate, is to be preserved, the right of States to regulate the conduct of their local Governments must be respected.

### A Law Required for Counting the Electoral Votes.

The House of Representatives disposed of the whole question of counting the electoral votes, as it usually disposes of questions which it does not understand, by laying it on the table. But that is only a temporary evasion of the difficulty, which must, at some time or other, be met and solved. It is not right or wise that it should be left unprovided for. It would, perhaps, be unwise for the present Congress to attempt to solve it; but the next Congress ought to do so. The experience just had shows the necessity of some provision for future cases.

But there is one misapprehension which should be corrected to begin with. The present House seems to suppose that a revision of the *joint rules* is all that the case requires. The "joint rules" have nothing to do with the case. Joint rules are rules adopted by concurrent action of the two Houses to regulate the proceedings of *each other* in certain cases. For example, a joint rule is adopted that neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. This, like all other joint rules, is in the nature of an agreement by which the power of each House is to be limited as to its own action, by requiring the assent of the other.

But what is wanted in the present case is some definition of the character, and some regulation of the action, of a new body distinct from either; and this can only be done *by law*, or by a joint resolution of the two Houses equivalent, in its binding force, to a law. The Constitution merely provides that the sealed certificates, containing the electoral votes of the several States, shall be opened by the President of the Senate in *the presence* of the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall then be counted. But the Constitution does not provide for the organization, regulation, or control of the meeting of the two Houses in which this process shall take place. It does not say that the President of the Senate shall preside over it,—or that it may elect its own presiding officer,—or by whom such questions of order, or such other questions as may arise shall be entertained and discussed, or whether they shall be put to vote or not.

All these things must be provided for *by law*. In the present case the question arose whether *the vote of a State* should, or should not, be counted. A graver question could not well be imagined; for if it may arise in regard to one State, it may arise with reference to any other or to all; and it may possibly thus become a question whether the *election* of a President shall be recognized at all or not. Such a question, certainly, cannot be provided for by a rule of *order*, of either House or by both. It demands a law, or a joint resolution to be passed by the two Houses and signed by the President, and thus have the force and effect of a law.

There can never be a better occasion than the coming Administration will afford for enacting such a law. Congress will be in accord with the Executive, and whatever proper provision it may see fit to make for such a contingency will be reasonably certain to secure his approval. The matter ought, therefore, to take the direction suggested by Mr. LOGAN and be referred to a committee. But it ought not to be the Committee on Revision of the *Rules of Order*, for it is not a question of order at all, and has nothing whatever to do with the order of business in either House. It is a question of constitutional law, for which no distinct and definite provision is made in the Constitution itself, and which must, therefore, be provided for by *law*.

### The Paraguayan War.

Long ago, the Paraguayan war degenerated into a dogged struggle between Indian infatuation and Portuguese pride and punctilio. This struggle apparently has now substantially ended; and the best thing for LOPEZ to do is to accept the truce offered to him as preliminary to permanent peace.

No wonder that Rio Janeiro has been ringing with joy, and all Brazil drawing a long breath over the late victories. The war has drained its treasury, exhausted its fighting population, stopped its industry, and plunged the country in debt. But DON PEDRO II. has been rewarded for his determination, and the heroes of the last campaign, the Marquis DE CAXIAS, GELLY Y OBES, ARGOLLO, DE HERVAL, and the rest deserve their laurels. The extraordinary pertinacity of LOPEZ is not less an object of wonder. When he fled from Villeta, it was with the mere remnant of an army.

Conflicting accounts have come from various sources of the last scenes in this eventful drama, but a little attention will give us the story with substantial accuracy.

Since the reduction of Humaita it has been felt that the position at Villeta and Angostura was the final stronghold of LOPEZ—his Richmond and Petersburg—which taken, nought remained but flight. It has, indeed, been intimated that LOPEZ would retire to the mountainous regions of the interior, and prolong the contest after the capture of his capital. But it would be frenzy to do so.

The double position at Villeta and Angostura was a strong one. The latter point was defended by a heavy infantry force and two batteries, one of six and the other of nine guns, (according to our officers who lately went up there,) commanding the approaches, and served with rapidity and accuracy. Three miles below Angostura, at Palmas, was the Argentine force, under GELLY Y OBES. The Brazilian squadron lay before Angostura. The land approach to this point was through almost impassable swamp, swept by the Paraguayan fire.

It seems that it was on the 5th of December that DE CAXIAS began his flank movement, designed to get into the rear of the position at Angostura. As the story goes, he sent ARGOLLO's corps in advance, and succeeded in crossing above Angostura, planting the bulk of his army nearly on the line of Paraguayan retreat. A fierce combat of two hours ensued on the 6th, a strong Paraguayan force of infantry and cavalry, aided by a battery, contesting the passage of the bridge Itasoro; but, after heavy losses on both sides, the bridge was carried and the battery taken. Meanwhile, the cavalry, under Viscount DE HERVAL, turned the Paraguayan positions in the woods flanking the bridge; the squadron vigorously bombarded, and the Argentine corps, advancing northerly from Palmas, menaced assault, while, in the rear, as we have said, *i. e.*, to the north of Angostura, the Brazilians were threatening to cut off the garrison from communication with the main body at Villeta.

Accordingly, at dawn of the 8th, ARGOLLO, with his second corps, took position to assault Villeta. The first and third corps followed, and—to cut a long story short—after two or three days' preparation the assault was made, and a five hours' combat resulted in the complete overthrow of the garrison and the capture of their citadel. To ascend to Asuncion was now a matter of no difficulty; and with this stroke, probably, the war has ended.

Our correspondent at Buenos Ayres had sent us word, before the battle, that the army of LOPEZ at these points was (according to the estimate of the officers who went up in the *Wasp*) not larger than from 8,000 to 10,000 men. And, in fact, even the Brazilians acknowledge that the garrison consisted of but fourteen battalions of infantry, (probably small battalions,) a thousand cavalry, and the body-guard of LOPEZ, 800 strong. Taking into account the severe losses in the two battles, and the 3,000 prisoners captured, we may credit the assertion that the Dictator escaped with a mere handful of followers. And, after all, in that fact, and the certainty that he lost his cannon, much of his ammunition and stores, and even his baggage, we may look for signs of peace.

It was LOPEZ that, as it is said, opposed a truce last Summer; but the Allies were not in a position to accept it. But we may trust that there is better ground now for believing that peace can be made. Whether we sympathize with Brazil, which represents, of the two, civilization, or with Paraguay, which has shown such pluck, the war has been an unmixed calamity for American commerce, and our interests as well as our humanitarian wishes are that it should be ended.

### Steam Expansion Experiments—Congress Wants More Information.

The House has adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to "the amount, &c., expended in experiments on steam expansion under the direction of the Department and the Steam Bureau."

Unless that resolution specifies certain limits to the investigation, we would like to suggest the propriety of doing so, merely out of mercy to the investigators; for otherwise they have a herculean labor before them.

These "experiments" began as long ago as the Winter of 1860-1861, with the celebrated "Erie expansion experiments," undertaken with the steamer *Michigan*. From them was derived the famous "non-expansion" theory on which our new screw navy has been constructed, and which is partly the cause of its failure.

Shortly thereafter the war broke out; and then another series of experiments, known as the "dock races," was begun, and continued till long after peace was declared. Every vessel that the Steam Bureau could lay hold of was tied up to a dock, and its screw set churning away, day in and day out, sometimes for weeks together. Coal was burnt, stores used, and officers' time employed with generous profusion, and meanwhile the ashes were weighed, the numerous thermometers watched, and a great array of tables of results drawn out and handsomely printed in large books at the expense of contractors.

These dock races culminated in the famous race of the *Algonquin* and *Winooski*; and, although there were certain marked defects in the machinery of the former, the trial at least thoroughly upset Mr. ISHERWOOD's non-expansion theory.

But, to pass over these experiments, we presume that the Congressional resolution of inquiry refers more particularly to the more recent series of steam expansion experiments which have been going on at the celebrated Novelty Works in this City, for which Congress some time ago appropriated $25,000. Of these no report has yet been made public on this side of the Atlantic. But, on the other side, a full account has been laid before the engineering world. It shows conclusively that the views long established as the basis of economical and efficient steam engineering by all the builders of all countries, (save our Steam Bureau, its Boards and its contractors,) are and always were sound and true, and, accordingly, that the opposite theory is a mere vagary. As these $25,000 experiments were carried on by prominent contractors with the Steam Bureau, and resulted in the way they did, it seems to have required a Congressional resolution to make known the results officially here.

At all events, we are safe in saying that it is quite as much for *our* interest as for the interest of the rest of the world, to have the results of these experiments well understood. The reply to the Congressional resolution will have to be constructed, we should judge, with great adroitness and ingenuity, to escape the severe animadversions made by the English engineering Press, and it will be awaited with interest.

Should this reply cover all the experiments made during the last eight years, it will be found that these experiments, made to demonstrate a mere theory, which is regarded as a manifest absurdity by the best modern engineering practice, have cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is proper to say, however, that the expense of the "blue books" in which the marvelous results are put down, is understood to have been mainly saddled on the contractors for the Bureau's machinery.

While, however, the amount wasted in these experiments on steam expansion has been so great, it is but a trifle, of course, compared with the millions that have been devoted to the machinery constructed on theories which even those experiments show to have been utterly erroneous.

### MINOR TOPICS.

So it seems that all the people who for some time past have been positively assuring us that they knew with perfect certainty the composition of GRANT's Cabinet, or the name of some individual who has been invited to become a member of it, have been *mistaken*. For Gen. GRANT himself said on Saturday—and there is no mistaking his language this time, for he used the words in his formal reply to the Committee who officially informed him of his election to the Presidency—that he had concluded *not to announce* the names of the members of his Cabinet till he sent their names to the Senate, and that if he informed *them* of it in advance, it would *certainly not be more than two or three days* previous to sending in their names. This must be terrible news to all the politicians and the papers who have been giving positive assurances doubly sure daily that they knew Mr. Blank had been invited to the Cabinet. GRANT is a terrible story-smasher. But what will the story-tellers say?

If an increase of our Police force be necessary for the protection of life and property, then of course the Legislature should authorize it, and let the expense be added to our tax levy. Our present force is very costly indeed, in proportion to its numbers and the duty performed. Parties who are much more familiar with the subject than we are, say it would be a very simple thing to carry out regulations with regard to the existing force that would make it vastly more effective. The Police Commissioners ought to receive suggestions on this head before they demand from the Legislature an increase of the force.

President JOHNSON has hit upon a shrewd device to get Gen. KILPATRICK out of the diplomatic service. He has sent to the Senate the name of Judge DENT, the brother-in-law of Gen. GRANT, to take his place. He evidently thinks the Senate will not be likely to reject that nomination, and that Gen. GRANT, when he comes into power, would not be likely to make it.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING passed through this City to Washington on Saturday, on his way from Panama. He has been successful in negotiating a treaty with the Colombian Government, in regard to the construction of an interoceanic canal. Our Panama letter, published yesterday, said that the Colombian Executive had agreed to terms drawn up at Washington, and it was stipulated that the canal shall be made by the United States Government or under its auspices. The question is one of great importance to American commerce, and we are prepared to consider the Cushing treaty as favorably as possible, when it shall be submitted to public judgment.

It has been a very common thing for Sheriffs to give criminals condemned to execution large draughts of whisky before ascending the gallows; but we know of only one case in which the sensibilities of the culprit were deadened by chloroform before execution. In the case of CARSWELL, recently executed in Oneida County for murdering a girl, the hangman put his victim under the influence of anæsthesia, and so projected him into eternity. The subject has been brought to the attention of Gov. HOFFMAN by the presentation of charges against the Sheriff for his conduct. It is believed the Governor will bring the matter before the Legislature, for the purpose of securing legislation in regard to such practices.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in discussing the subject of counting the electoral votes, is reported to have contended that the two Houses assembled in Joint Convention have a right to inquire into the whole question of the legality of the certificates, and to decide whether the votes of special States shall or shall not be counted. Where do they get that right? The Constitution does not give it, nor is there any law in existence that confers it. The two Houses, acting in their legislative capacity, and in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Constitution, may perhaps do all this; but we do not see how they can do it "in Joint Convention," inasmuch as neither the Constitution nor the law provides for such a body in any way

President JOHNSON has for some weeks been actively employing the brief time remaining to him in issuing pardons, releasing convicts, and granting such personal favors as are in his power. Within the last few days, the indictments against JEFF. DAVIS and other prominent rebels have been quashed; the remains of Mrs. SURRATT and other assassination conspirators have been given up to their friends; Dr. MUDD, condemned to the Dry Tortugas at the time of the assassination trials, has been released; CONOVER, convicted of perjury, has been pardoned; and a large number of minor cases have been favorably considered by the President. There are still a number of cases awaiting his decision, which will doubtless be attended to within the next fortnight. He is evidently determined to make full use of what little power Congress has left him.

The injunction granted by Judge CARDOZO on application of the City Superintendent of Buildings, to restrain the further construction of a half completed building in Forty-eighth-street, is one of the best things we have heard of in these dangerous days. The building was going up with eight-inch walls, instead of twelve-inch, as provided by law, and had reached the height of thirty feet. We are thoroughly glad that the reckless owners have been put to the expense of rebuilding. It may serve as a salutary lesson to other law-evading proprietors. And we hope, too, that the Superintendent will proceed forthwith in the same style of work. By the way, how about the tenement-houses without fire-escapes? Are they being attended to, or has the wave of that excitement passed by, and does it need another disaster to start it afresh?

The new Captain-General of Cuba, who has been trying the effect of a liberal policy for some time, has now adopted rigorous measures with the disaffected and rebellious Cubans. He has withdrawn his proclamation of amnesty, reëstablished the censorship of the Press, and directed the trial of all political prisoners by Court-martial. Thus he adopts the precise measures which his predecessor attempted to enforce, and with which his predecessor failed.

We observe that Mr. CRAGIN, in the Senate, has offered a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for his correspondence with the District-Attorney of this district concerning the discontinuance of proceedings against persons prosecuted for frauds on the internal revenue. Whether this will reach the correspondence in the Fullerton case, may be doubtful. Mr. FULLERTON was indicted, it will be remembered, not for fraud on the revenue, but for a conspiracy to levy black-mail on a revenue officer, under color of authority from the Government. It was the trial of this indictment which has been postponed, so as to become practically impossible at this term of the Court, by direction of the Attorney-General. In justice to him, as well as to the District-Attorney, the correspondence on that subject ought to be made public; and if Mr. CRAGIN's resolution does not include that case, it ought to be amended so that it will.

The editor of the Newark *Courier* engaged Gen. GRANT in conversation the other morning at his headquarters in Washington. The Tenure-of-Office law was discussed, and Gen. GRANT strongly favored its repeal, remarking that "so far as he knew, every thief in the Government employ, and every ring which is engaged in debauching legislation, wanted the law to stand as it is." The statement is undoubtedly true, and in view of the fact, we cannot believe that the Senate will refuse to sustain the action of the House in repealing it.

Senator HENDRICKS showed much less than his usual judgment in the objections he made to the publication of the medical and surgical history of the recent war, which has been prepared by the Surgeon-General. It is said by those most competent to judge, to be a work of unusual merit and value, prepared with great care and ability, and within a compass calculated to make it of general utility. In insisting that its publication should be left to private enterprise, Mr. HENDRICKS overlooks the fact that it could not be thus done in a style at all corresponding to its value, or at a price calculated to bring it within the reach of those who need it most and would use it to the best advantage. The materials have all been collected by the Government, and the preparation of the work has also been made at the Government expense; its publication in the same way would seem to follow as a matter of course.

There are two things that keep house rents much cheaper in London than in New-York. In the first place capital is turned much more largely to house-building there than here; and in the next place the means of city communication are very much better there than here—so that business people there can live much more easily than here at a distance from the centre of business. So actively and steadily is capital turned to house-building in London that there are now complaints that the city is "over-built;" in the the westerly parts miles of houses have been finished off within the past few years, and there is a scarcity of applicants for them. We shall never be properly off for house-room in New-York till capitalists appreciate the fact that house-building is one of the safest and best means of investment, and till we have swift communication over the island by steam railways.

The *Tribune* gives place to a communication on the subject of HENRY WARD BEECHER and the "damned hot day" question—or, as the dashing but delicate correspondent writes it, "d——d hot day." This writer credits Mr. BEECHER's sincerity in denying the story, but gives credence to other people who persist in saying they heard him make use of the expression. Now, the remembering of scenes never witnessed, arising from the too vivid impression made by an oft-repeated story upon a sensitive imagination is too familiar a phenomenon to be doubted or even discussed. And on the other hand, while Mr. BEECHER would probably not hold his memory to account for words spoken in the heat of discourse, the commencement of a sermon with such a cold-blooded, formal attempt to shock people into attentiveness requires an effort of deliberate calculation and "malice aforethought," that its perpetrator could not fail of remembering. But Mr. BEECHER distinctly and utterly denies it; and we presume his truthfulness at least is not doubted. Besides, this is a very old and even foreign story, and if there is a man in America who does not make new sensations by rehashing old ones, it is the aforesaid BEECHER. Whatever his sins may be, this is evidently not one of them.

Another "splendid naval station," on which the "navies of the world can ride," has turned up in the West Indies, and can be had by our Government cheap for cash. The Sevance Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, have already been purchased by the American Company for the sake of their guano, and the group of islands inclose a bay which can be had at a merely nominal price. All right. It now only remains for Gen. BANKS to bring a bill before Congress on the subject. But it seems that we can now obtain San Domingo without the payment of much money. So it is hard to say which of the many bargains offered us ought to be accepted. What we first want is an exact statement in each case, so that we may find out whether the cheapest offer be not too dear.

A memorial is being prepared for presentation to Congress on the subject of the Naturalization laws, under the joint auspices of the German Republican Committee and the German Democratic Committee, of this City. It favors liberal measures of naturalization, and is opposed to the restriction of the process to Federal Courts:—it demands from Congress such alterations of the existing laws as may be necessary for preventing unjust and illegal naturalization, and it pledges for such regulations the active support of the Germans of both political parties. We consider the agreement of the Committees of both parties on this last-mentioned point as in the highest degree favorable to political reform. The German element in New-York is now an immense political power.

Father HECKER, a Roman Catholic Clergyman of more eloquence than prudence, is lecturing about the country on the wonderful rapidity of growth developed in America by that Church. He says he believes the dominant influence of the land, by the close of the present century, will be Roman Catholic, and he further says:

> "Catholicism will infuse a religious enthusiasm into the energies of the people. The question is now pressing on the American people of determining their religion, as the Fathers proclaimed its determined destiny. In a few short years it will proclaim itself Catholic."

Perhaps so. But America has not thus far in her young career, shown herself to be preternaturally stupid in practical matters, and we hardly believe she is going to begin by overthrowing one of the secrets of her success hitherto—absolute independence of Church and State. Father HECKER may succeed in scaring some zealots into an Anti-Catholic movement, if he keeps on; but that is about all his oratory will accomplish. He had better be squelched, if he has any friends to do it for him.

The *World*, in quoting from our columns a recent incident of City life, in which our reporter said that "a woman was supposed to be in the case," remarks:

> "This was no doubt a newspaper improvement of the ancient story of the French Judge, who, whenever a criminal was brought before him, used to begin his examination by asking, 'Well, *who is she?*'"

But was it a "French Judge" who used to utter this query in a Criminal Court? Was it not that cruel old Spanish satirist, QUEVEDO, who was accustomed to stop when he saw a street quarrel, and ask a bystander, "*Who is she?*"—holding that though there might be no woman present, there was certainly a woman somewhere who was the source of the trouble.

Great Britain has now (since Feb. 1) a law forbidding the storage of any bituminous substance producing inflammable vapors at a temperature lower than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, in any magazine within fifty yards of an inhabited building. The transportation of petroleum, the poor man's cheapest light away from the gas of cities, is another difficult problem, for obstructions to its trade are oppressive but necessary to public safety. The best precautionary law will be one enforcing rigid inspection and the test of 100 degrees temperature. But as the adulterations of kerosene are made with gasoline, naphta and other distillations produced at a low temperature, because they are cheaper than the more highly refined oil, there should be such a tax upon these dangerous products as will make them unprofitable adulterations. Pocket is the best conscience in such cases.

### Cheap Fares and Freights in Belgium.

An English Commissioner has been appointed to inquire into the workings of the Belgian State Railways under the system of cheap freights, which began in 1857, and of cheap passenger fares, which began in 1866. Of the 1,744 miles of Belgian railways, only 535 have yet passed under the control of the State, though all are likely to do so.

The system of low freights and fares only applies to those railways controlled by the State. On these the scale of freights was reduced in a complicated manner, depending on the class of freight and the distance carried. The rate for first-class freight remained as before, about three and one-half cents per ton per mile. Second-class were reduced from two and three-quarters cents per ton per mile to one and three-fifth cents; third-class from two cents to one cent, and the fourth class from two cents to two-thirds of one cent per ton per mile. The effect, in part, of this reduction was an increase of traffic from $2,545,000 tons in 1856, to 5,251,000 tons in 1864, and the saving to the Belgian people in freight was $13,430,000 for the whole term, and at the rate of $1,000,000 per year during the year 1864. The actual receipts for freights, notwithstanding the reduced rates, rose from $2,190,000 in 1856 to $3,845,000.

The reduction in passenger fares began only in 1866, in consequence of the clear success of the experiment in reducing freights. No reduction was made for distances under twenty-two miles; only experimental and irregular reductions for distances between twenty-two and forty-six miles, and very large and general reductions in distances exceeding forty-six miles. The result was an increase of only 1.98 per cent. in the first mentioned class of travel, of 20.17 per cent. in the second class, and of 91.90 per cent. in the third class. Before the change Belgian fares were, per mile: first-class, two and a half cents; second class, one and eight-tenth cents; and third class, one and a quarter cents. Now the minimum first-class fare is one cent. per mile, the second class two-thirds of a cent and the third class less than half a cent per mile.

The Belgian State Railways, like our own corporate railways, did not at first pay. From 1835, when the first railways were run, to 1851, the expenses exceeded receipts in every year except 1836, when there was a small surplus. Since 1851 there has been a steady increase of the excess of receipts over expenditures, interrupted only in 1856 by the stagnation of business, which led to the experiment of cheap freights, in 1857 by the reduction of freights, and in 1866–67 by the initial loss incident to the reduction of fares. The success of the Belgian experiment, both in making railways pay and in securing cheap transit, causes the project of the purchase of the Irish and English railways by the Government to be agitated in England.

The difference between our system and that of Belgium is, that while our Government, National and State, extend quite as much aid in building our roads, they do not provide for any material participation either in their control or their profits.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Theatrical.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Playgoers, who are not already surfeited with burlesque, have an invitation to partake of another dish of this dramatic gruel to-night. The new Hope Chapel Theatre, which Messrs. MORRIS & WALL have refitted and named the Waverley, after the street which it nearly faces, is to be devoted to this unsubstantial order of profession, and will open with BYRON's latest lunacy in the line of burlesque—"Lucretia Borgia."

Mr. CHANDOS FULTON's new drama, in which Mlle. ZOE is to appear at the Broadway Theatre, will be the only other novelty of the night. Mr. FULTON's play is called "Nita; or, Woman's Constancy." It has been already presented in many parts of the country with flattering effect.

Mr. BOOTH announces the first of a series of Saturday *matinées* for his new theatre, to take place on the 20th of this month. On the Saturday evenings thereafter Mr. BOOTH will not act, and a number of Mr. EDWIN ADAMS' favorite plays will be produced on those nights. Next Saturday "Narcisse, the Vagrant," will be presented, with Mr. ADAMS as *The Vagrant.*

At the other theatres the present popular programmes will remain undisturbed.

"Humpty Dumpty" nears its 400th performance, and flourishes. A new *Harlequin* supplies Mr. LACY's place,—that agile young hero having fractured his knee-pan on Thursday last, during one of his flying leaps in the pantomime.

The "Forty Thieves" will continue to be represented at Niblo's until further notice, by the forty beauties and five paragons of the Lydia Thompson Troupe. *Matinées* of the performance are given on Saturdays.

The Wednesday *matinées* are to be discontinued hereafter at the Theatre Comique, and "Pluto" will be played only in the evenings and at an afternoon performance on Saturdays.

"The Irish Stew" and "Dramatic Review" make a rhyme in time for Brougham's Theatre, and will be repeated until something else can be brought on the table.

The bill at Wood's Museum is varied enough. The FLORENCES every evening, and FANNY HERRING every afternoon; "Ixion" every afternoon and "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" every night. In addition to the latter, Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are to revive this evening their popular burlesque on "Fra Diavalo," and the two pieces will be played together during the present week.

Miss FANNY HERRING, while devoting her afternoons to Wood's Museum, is to give her evenings to her old friends at the Bowery Theatre this week. To-night she appears in "The Ragwoman and her Dogs."

Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN plays another week at the New-York Theatre. He still adheres to SHAKESPEARE, and this evening "The Merchant of Venice" will be dealt with. A "celebrated tragedian," named Mr. WARNER, is announced to appear at the New-York Theatre next Monday.

The RIZARELI Brothers continue their performances at the New-York Circus.

### Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"L'Africaine," — MEYERBEER's greatest work—will be revived here to-night, with a cast which should entitle it to the consideration of the community. The *matinée* on Saturday was one of the most successful ever given at the Academy, and the performance on Friday ("Norma") was the most perfect.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

It being acknowledged that variety is the spice of life, the truthfulness of the proverb when applied to opera bouffe is to be essayed this week at the Theatre Francais. Instead of presenting an opera six times in succession, three popular works will be enacted at that house in turn. "Genèvieve de Brabant" will be first brought out, and will be represented on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Then "Fleur de Thé" will be sung, occupying the bills on Wednesday and Thursday, and finally, "L'Œil Crevé" will be offered as the attraction on the two subsequent nights.

CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.

To-morrow evening, Feb. 16, a grand complimentary concert will be given at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of Mayor HALL, for the benefit of Mrs. ROBERT GOLDBECK. Herr OLE BULL, Mme. ELENOR LANARI, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, and several other eminent artists have volunteered their aid on this occasion. The concert will present brilliant attractions, and will undoubtedly draw a crowded house.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

A concert, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund for completing the construction of Christ Church, at North Conway, N. H., is to be given at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, this evening. The object is a praiseworthy one, and the concert will unquestionably be largely attended for this reason, and because of the talent engaged for the occasion. It will be under the direction of Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, who will be assisted by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the pianist, and by an excellent representation of amateur talent.

### Photographic Printing by Mechanical Agency.

Mr. WOODBURY, of London, has invented a process by which impressions can be obtained, by a purely mechanical process, from photographs. The method, which is said to be capable of producing an almost unlimited number of impressions, is as follows:

> "A thin film of gelatine, containing bichromate of ammonia, is placed under an ordinary negative, and exposed to light. The effect upon the gelatine is to render it insoluble wherever acted on by the light. The whole is placed in warm water, and the parts of the film where the light has not acted, in consequence of the partial opacity of the negative, are soon dissolved away, leaving a mould of various thicknesses. This, when dry, is placed between two steel plates in contact with a sheet of lead hardened with antimony, and subjected to a hydraulic pressure of from 40 to 200 tons, according to the size of the plate, which causes the genuine relief to impress all the details into the metal, and, strange as it may seem, the operation may be repeated with the identical gelatine for, say, forty or fifty times, without its sustaining the slightest injury, and each impression upon the metal being as sharp and perfect as the first. The metal plate is then ready for the press, from whence pictures can be struck off purely mechanically. Were this intaglio plate used in the same manner as a wooden block, and covered with the ordinary printing ink, the result would be certain masses of black and white, but no half tones whatever. Therefore, to obtain a print from this plate that shall have all the gradations from black to white, as appear in a photograph, it is necessary to revert to another mode of taking the impression. This is done by "casting" from the metal mould—a small quantity of color mixed with water and gelatine is poured upon it, a sheet of paper placed thereon. A perfectly true surface being now brought to bear, all superfluous ink is squeezed out at the edges, and when the gelatine contained in the ink has had time to set, the paper is lifted off, taking with it the cast or print of the mould. The prints subsequently are passed through a "fixing bath," which renders the material perfectly insoluble by a process analogous to tanning. Among the advantages said to be possessed by this process over all others are—the pictures can be produced in any shade of any color, and every copy of the same mould shall correspond in tone; they are perfectly permanent, and, in addition, can be produced in any quantity with great speed and economy. The process is certainly very interesting, and calculated to produce quite a revolution in the copying of photographs."

## AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

### The Negro Elegibility Question Referred to the Supreme Court—The Governor's Drafts—Legislative Retrenchment—Mr. Alexander H. Stephens—The Air Line Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 7, 1869.

After long debates and much vexation of spirit, the House of Representatives have resolved to refer the question of the elegibility of negroes to office to the Supreme Court of the State, with the tacit, not repressed, understanding, to abide that decision whatever it may be, and govern themselves accordingly. The opposition to the adoption of this course, which was very pertinacious and obstinate, was caused in a great measure by the conviction that neither branch of the Legislature can legally refer to any tribunal or other authority whatever the question of the qualification of its own members, of which the Constitution makes it sole judge, and that this being so, the Supreme Court must necessarily refuse to consider the matter, as it is not one of its functions or its duties to advise the Legislature or pronounce abstract opinions.

I know that very many of those who supported the resolution to refer, believed that the Supreme Court would decline to pronounce an opinion; but they thought that an apparent readiness to submit the question to the Court would necessarily carry with it an implied readiness to yield to its decision, and thus mollify Congress so far as to induce it to abandon any contemplated scheme for the reconstruction of reconstruction. I do not pretend to say that any assurance was given or asked that the Supreme Court would refuse to take cognizance of the question; but it was strongly hoped that the Court would conclude that to advise the Legislature in the exercise of its constitutional power, is not properly a part of the "appellate jurisdiction" conferred on that tribunal by law.

I have some reason to believe that this hope will be disappointed, and that two, if not all the three Judges, will decide the question; and not only so, but that they will decide that under the existing Constitution of the State of Georgia every male negro over the age of twenty-one years who can vote can also hold office, except in certain special cases which apply to all classes of citizens without distinction of color or race.

It is true that Chief Justice BROWN at one time held and expressed a contrary opinion, and that he used his then conviction to great account in Northern Georgia when he stumped that portion of the State in favor of the ratification of the Atlanta Constitution. He was not aware, he says, when he made those speeches, that the Convention had adopted Cobb's Code as the law of Georgia, in which it is specially provided that all male citizens of the required age shall be eligible to office. Had it been otherwise, in the absence of any express provision, like the expunged tenth section of the Constitution, he would adhere to his opinion that the right to vote or the law declaring negroes citizens, does not carry with it eligibility to office. Judge HIRAM WARNER, who is one of the most profound lawyers in the State, holds that the negroes are eligible, and Judge KENT MCCAY always has held that they are so.

Judges BROWN and MCCAY are very anxious to avert further Congressional interference, and are said to have severely condemned Mr. BULLOCK for his memorial to Congress. If by any act of theirs they can appease Congress and render any disturbance of or interference with the State Government unnecessary, they will certainly strain a point and believe that the end justifies the means.

The extreme Radicals are quite as much dissatisfied with the reference as are the extreme Democrats. The former want a general upset of everything, and as they facetiously term it, "a new deal," in which the Democrats will not hold many of the trumps. Therefore Mr. O'NEAL, who talks very much on all occasions, bitterly opposed the resolution and declared that nothing would satisfy him, or even begin to content him, but the immediate reseating of all the excluded colored members. In this his rival, BRYANT, agreed with him, who threw out dark hints that he had information from Washington of direful wrath in store for Georgia unless the colored members were restored without delay.

The trouble between the Governor and State Treasurer AMGIER, about the $35,000 drafts, is not likely to result as disastrously to the Governor as was at first believed. The Finance Committee, to whom the whole matter was referred, believe that Mr. BULLOCK acted indiscreetly in using money not appropriated, and drawing it otherwise than by warrant; but they are satisfied that he had no fraudulent purpose, had no personal gain in the transaction, and has no business connection with the contractor, KIMBALL, to whom he gave the greater part of the money. The public do not share the confidence of the Committee, but as the Committee, with all the facts before them, must know better than the rumor-stuffed public, it is probable that the excitement will subside, and nothing more be done but recommend BULLOCK not to use any more of the State's money for any purpose except to pay all appropriations made by the Legislature.

The people are very anxious for the Legislature to disperse and go home, and thus save the $3,000 or $3,500 now daily expended in their per diem. The Press is clamorous, and as they really have nothing to do, and profess to be very much in favor of retrenchment, it would seem that they reduce their doctrine to edifying practice by adjourning.

They have retrenched, however. They have dismissed a few poor devils of doorkeepers, messengers, and pages, to whom their daily pay was really of moment. It is true the doorkeepers, messengers, and pages were luxuries with which it was wise to dispense, but earnest retrenchers would not have stopped short at that point.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has spent a few days here opening a law office in partnership with his nephew. He is very feeble. He has not accepted or positively refused the Professorship in the Georgia University, the managing trustees having given him some months to make up his mind on the subject.

The first few miles hence of the Air Line Railroad have really been commenced. "Long expected comes at last."

QUONDAM.

### Tragic Affair in Florida—Three Men Killed.

*Correspondence of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

DUNN'S LAKE, EAST FLA., Jan. 30.

About three o'clock on yesterday afternoon, a rapid succession of gun shots was heard about four miles in the country. Startling intelligence was soon obtained of a desperate combat between six men. There were three brothers on either side, by the name of BRADDOCK and TURNER, who had cultivated inveterate hatred toward each other for many years. The result is the death of one of the former, and two of the last named parties. The most reckless bravery was displayed on either side. The weapons used were shot-guns and rifles, which were used with serious results, within ten feet distance of each other, wounding or killing the whole party. Two of the TURNERS were killed, one on the field, the other flying wounded, for his life. JOHN BRADDOCK fell instantly, the first shot; dying, he exclaimed to his brothers, "Kill the last one before he escapes." The parties were neighbors, and considered good citizens. The cause of the trouble, probably, was a few hogs. As yet no recognition has been taken by the civil authorities of this tragic affair.

### Gen. Grant Forty Years Ago.

*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:*

It is, I think, forty years this Winter since I heard Gen. GRANT make his first speech. So far as I know, he has not made one since. It was the occasion of a village exhibition in which many of the boys of the town were engaged. PATTERSON, the teacher, was the leader of the whole gang. I sat down on the side of the stage to wait the coming of GRANT. It was my thunder he had stolen. PATTERSON gave the speech to me three weeks before; I was so proud of it; thought there was not another speech like that in all the world for a boy to speak. But now it was to be taken from me. Some unseen power had been at work. He took me to one side of the old Courthouse and said, "ULYSSES, you know is the smallest boy of you two; it will suit him best; that he would select another more suited to my age." I was timid, and not able to answer his words and gave in. Well, there I sat when GRANT came upon the stage, and begun:

> "You'd scarce expect one of my age
> To speak in public on the stage, &c."

I have his form plainly before me now, as he raised his hand, and stretched himself up to his utmost height at the line—

> "Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

PATTERSON had drilled us well on action. He was all action. This was the *ne plus* with the General. However high he may have shot up since, he could get no higher that night. And of all that august multitude of gazing and delighted villagers, none would have ventured to augur that he ever would have grown so tall. Well, it makes one feel good, poor as one may be, that one had been a schoolmate of a President of the Great Republic.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

### The Political Situation—Preparations for the Election in March—The Two Candidates for Governor—The State on the Suffrage Question.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

CONCORD, Friday, Feb. 12, 1869.

The New-Hampshire State election, which is the first to occur after the inauguration of the new Administration at Washington, presents but few indications of any general interest. The battle was so thoroughly fought out last Spring, and was so thoroughly clinched by the election last Fall, that even the most sanguine Democrat does not hope to accomplish anything. In fact, New-Hampshire never exhibited so quiet a contest in State politics as this year. And, though the entire list of State officers, with three members of Congress, is to be chosen, there is scarcely a ripple of excitement in what is generally a very stormy political atmosphere.

THE TWO PARTIES.

It must not, however, be inferred that nothing is doing in New-Hampshire politics. The Republican Party, with its thorough organization, is carefully at work, and, a few days before election, Mr. ROLLINS, Chairman of the State Committee, will tell us within a few score just how the returns will come in. In this matter of organization the Granite State Republicans are proverbial for their efficiency. And it is well that no inactivity among their opponents is allowed to excuse any lack of preparation on their part. Not that there is the same amount of effort used as in a hot campaign, but the ranks are just as carefully mustered, and the returns just as carefully made, as ever. The Democracy have labored under a difficulty which usually troubles only victorious parties. For several years there has been a growing schism between the old fogy and the Young America wings of the party. This year the latter have carried the day, and if it were not that there is no possible chance for any Democrat to hold office, we should probably see an open bolt in the ranks.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

The Democratic Party finds itself in the novel position of supporting an out-and-out War Democrat for Governor. This is decidedly contrary to the traditions of the party, and under ordinary circumstances would not have happened. Gen. BEDEL is a lawyer of undoubted mediocrity. He has never been prominent as a politician. He served in the Mexican War, and entered the war for the Union as Major of the Third New-Hampshire Regiment of Infantry. He was slightly wounded at one time, and was taken prisoner at the celebrated charge on Fort Wagner, and was for several months in the hands of the rebels. As an officer he was distinguished more for energy than judgment, and his bravery was unquestioned. The record of his active service does not, however, contain many salient points, and the fact that he was brevetted a Brigadier is more significant as accounting for his nomination for Governor than for anything else.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

The Republican candidate for Governor, Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, is better known as a railroad man than in any other capacity. He was born in Billerica, Mass., and has worked his way up from poverty to a competency, and is now one of the most prominent railroad men in New-England, being agent of the Northern New-Hampshire, and President of the Old Colony and Newport lines. He has not been very prominent as a politician, though he has been President of the State Senate. He was a strong competitor for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1867, and his defeat came near causing a bolt, which was avoided more by his own opposition to such a movement than to the shrewdness of his friends. The ostensible objection to him was his railroad connections—a subject on which the yoemen of New-Hampshire seem to be peculiarly susceptible of prejudice, they having been trained in the anti-corporation school. In the somewhat anxious season last year Mr. STEARNS behaved admirably. Again he could easily have caused a split in the party, and many of his friends were eager to have him insist on a nomination; but he did his best for Gen. HARRIMAN, and to him is due, in a great measure, the first Republican success of 1868, which culminated so gloriously in the election of Gen. GRANT. The reward was sure. This year Mr. STEARNS received a nomination by acclamation, which is the first instance of the kind in the history of the party for a first nomination. Mr. STEARNS is a gentleman of fine business capacity, of pleasant manners, of unexceptionable character, both public and private, and will make a good Governor. His failing—if it be a failing—is that he cannot make a speech. Few public men are so unready on the platform. But his administrative capacity will fully compensate for this drawback. He will unquestionably be elected.

THE CONGRESSMEN—SUFFRAGE.

The present members of Congress—JACOB H. ELA, JACOB BURTON and AARON F. STEVENS—are all renominated, each having served one term. They will all be reëlected, unless some extraordinary change occurs between now and the second Tuesday in March—election day. The issue on which the election would be fought, if the Democrats were inclined to make a fight, would probably be the suffrage amendment New-Hampshire would undoubtedly indorse it. The negroes have for years been on a perfect equality with the whites as to suffrage in the old Granite State, and a good proportion of the colored voters in the State have been Democrats. All other issues were fought out last year. Even the charge of extravagance, to which the monthly debt statement might be made to contribute with some effect, has been so long the cry of the Democracy that it has now very little weight. It seems, therefore, that the fight this year will begin with Connecticut instead of New-Hampshire.

THE HEALTH OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Stil it will never do to count on the Democracy of New-Hampshire as defunct. There are over 30,000 voters in the State who vote by label, and under the most discouraging circumstances they poll quite a large ballot. But, if appearances go for anything, this year will be one of their poorest displays, for besides the prestige of victory which attaches to the Republicans, the Democrats are not heartily united, either on their candidate or their platform.

MUNROE.

### The Restoration of Civil Law in Arkansas.

*Correspondence of the Memphis Post.*

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6, 1869.

With the late proclamation of the Governor, removing martial law entirely from the Counties of Ashley, Drew and Bradley, civil law is now restored to the whole of the entire State, with the exceptions of Green, Craighead, Mississippi and Crittenden Counties. Though an occasional rumor reaches here from time to time relative to troubles here and there, nothing reliable of any such occurrences comes to the ears of the Governor. On the contrary, from every direction come the same general tidings of universal peace and perfect security for life and property. Having ready access, as your correspondent has, to all of the general correspondence from every part of the State to the Governor, he is fully warranted in the assertion that, with the exception of the counties named, throughout the whole of the State exists as peaceable a condition of affairs as in any Commonwealth in the Union. In the counties of Green, Craighead, and Mississippi, from present appearances, the Governor expects to be able to also restore the civil authorities within the next ten or twelve days. This will leave only Crittenden, adjoining "rebel Memphis," as here termed, to stand alone beneath the ban of martial law.

## CRIME IN NORFOLK, VA.

### Catching a Thief and His Booty—Nearly $10,000 Recovered and the Thief in Jail.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

NORFOLK, Friday, Feb 12, 1869.

A case has just been consummated here which, in these days of magnificent crimes, would be deemed worthy of notice, in comparison, but for several points of interest in the manner in which it was "worked up." Briefly, the case is as follows: At an early hour on the morning of the 31st of December last, EDWARD H. KING, agent of the Virginia Express Company, while on his way to the depot of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, just as he was passing the mouth of King's Lane, was knocked down and robbed of a sum of upward of $10,000. The money had been drawn from the Exchange Bank the day previous, on a check drawn by H. V. TOMPKINS in favor of EDWARD H. KING.

Soon after this occurrence, and while Mr. KING was yet in bed suffering from the several blows he had received from his assailants, it came to be suspected that no robbery had been committed, and that the whole affair was merely a ruse to enable KING to keep possession of the money alleged to have been taken from him. Accordingly the matter was handed over to our Police, who were supposed to be hard at work upon it until the patience of the President of the Company was exhausted. Application was then made to PINKERTON's National Police Agency, in your City, and about the beginning of this month Mr. H. E. THAYER, Superintendent of the Philadelphia branch of that establishment, arrived here, and was operating upon the case before any person but Mr. TOMPKINS was aware of his presence in town. He was not long in fastening suspicion of the crime upon KING, and caused his arrest, as also that of some other persons with whom the money had been divided.

KING had so involved himself that it became necessary for him to seal certain mouths, and this could only be done with money. A man named POTTS was in the secret, and with him two women, one the favorite of KING and the other his own. While Mr. THAYER was at work, MOLLIE JOHNSON, one of the women alluded to, left for Baltimore, but he telegraphed to another of PINKERTON's men in Philadelphia to start for Baltimore, capture MOLLIE on her arrival and bring her hither. Accordingly MOLLIE arrived here before she had been long away. In her possession was found $1,500 of the stolen funds. This amount she got from POTTS, he having received from KING $2,500. MAUDE, another of the party who had received $450 to seal her lips, was robbed in jail by a negro, at least so it was alleged. This brought three of our officers "to the manner born" into requisition. They made the negro disgorge, and for their trouble kept $110 of the $220 which they recovered from him. KING was very desirous of settling the matter, and he is not without friends who are willing enough to restore the whole amount providing he can be set free, but Mr. THAYER declined to entertain any propositon of that kind.

KING and POTTS, feeling that they were pressed so hard by the detectives that escape was improbable, broke down and told the story, but not until the disposition of every cent of the money had been accounted for, and the evidence of KING's guilt so conclusive that conviction was a necessary consequence. Mr. THAYER's deductions are as follows: KING retained for himself, $5,000; gave to POTTS, $2,500; to lawyers, $1,200; MAUDE, $450; KING's father, $500; Mr. BROWN, $250; board, $200; spent for whisky, $106 13; total, $10,106 13. Of this amount the whisky money, $30 the negro spent for clothing, $110 in the hands of the detectives and $1,200 in the hands of the lawyers, is all not yet recovered, as Mr. THAYER obtained all the rest and deposited it in the bank to the credit of the President of the Virginia Express Company, before leaving us. I can assure you, that the thought of restoring the $110 by the detectives, and the paying over to the proper owner the $1,200 by the lawyers, does not appear to inspire any of these gentlemen with pleasurable emotions, but I understand that is what is required at their hands without regard to their liking it. The manner in which Mr. THAYER did his work—catching the thief and restoring most of the property—is a phenomenon so new to us in Police operations that, so far from being startled, we are very much comforted with the thought that there is in the country detectives who know their business, demonstrating that not only may property be restored to its lawful owners, but the thieves brought to justice also.

PAULUS.

### An Interview with Gen. Grant.

Hon. JOHN M. FRANCIS, the editor of the Troy *Times*, has gone South for the benefit of his health. In a pleasant letter to his journal he speaks of his stay in Washington, and says:

> "Accompanied by our popular Representative, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, we paid our respects to Gen. GRANT at his headquarters. A petition from patriotic citizens of Washington County had been placed in Mr. GRISWOLD's hands, asking Congress to appropriate a number of bronzed cannon captured from rebels by the late Gen. RUSSELL, to be used in making a suitable monument for the deceased. Gen. GRANT's opinion was asked in the matter. He replied that Gen. RUSSELL was one of the best officers in the Army of the Potomac, and his memory could not be too highly honored. But, said he, many other heroic Generals laid down their lives for their country during the war. And the question is, have we cannon enough or money enough to make monuments for all? He said that whatever we are able to do should be done to honor the memory of those brave men who died for their country; but what we do for one we must do for others equally deserving, and here is the difficulty in the case. Referring to the great topic, Gen. GRANT's forthcoming Cabinet, we stated that we were perfectly content to abide the General's own selection and to publish the same on the 5th of March. He replied that some editors were in advance of us in that respect, but it was perhaps well enough for newspapers to give free expression to their preferences. And here we bade the General good-day and made room for other callers.

## BRIEF NOTES.

The Ithaca *Journal* pronounces untrue the statement that women are to be admitted to the Cornell University. It says the faculty and trustees are nearly unanimous in the opinion that such a course is impracticable.

All the ministers in Frankfort, Ky., fiercely attacked theatrical exhibitions a Sunday or two ago. The subject is also much talked about in the pulpits of Louisville.

Dr. AUGUSTUS A. HAYES, State Assayer of Massachusetts, is dangerously ill.

The Boston friends of Mr. MARTIN, whose financial irregularities excited so much attention a short time ago, are petitioning for his pardon.

A lady in New-Hampshire recently determined to exchange for currency a silver dollar which she had carefully kept for thirty-five years. The money-changer astounded her by the information that it was counterfeit.

Massachusetts railroads have carried, during the past five years, 109,187,381 passengers, and killed 73 of them. They also killed 155 of their employes during the same time.

The proprietor of the Planters' House, in St. Louis, has been ordered by the Courts to pay $2,389, the value of the contents of a trunk left there in 1865, and sold at auction with other unclaimed baggage.

Sixteen horses died recently in Montreal of a "mysterious disease," which proves to have been caused by feeding them on the refuse of the manufacture of starch from corn.

During the past five years, on an average, one man has been killed in every nine days while walking or lying on the track of Massachusetts railroads.

It appears, after all, that the ice crop has not been damaged by the want of frost.

A widower of sixty-five married an Irish girl of 14, in Essex County, on the 4th inst., but she made him join the Catholic Church first.

The suggestion comes from Montreal that some men might show their sincerity in keeping Lent by fasting from the use of tobacco.

Dr. W. M. JENNINGS, of Titusville, Penn., feeling unwell on the 9th inst., went into a druggist's store, and while conversing with a friend, by mistake poured tincture of aconite root, instead of tincture of orange peel, into a glass, mixed a small quantity of sherry wine with it, and drank the preparation. He soon discovered his mistake, but too late to counteract its fatal effects. He once resided in this City.

Pennsylvania has furnished eighteen "immigrants" to the Indiana State Prison; a paper in the latter State expresses the hope that it will make no further efforts in that direction.

The Detroit *Free Press* recommends a new hearse as "certainly the finest article in that line that has ever been seen in this city."

A velocipede ran away with its rider in Providence, on Friday evening, and landed the unfortunate gentleman in the show-window of a store. He paid damages.

The lumbermen are now complaining that there is too much snow in the Maine woods. They are a discontented set.

Philadelphia youths of eighteen years of age and upward, have held a meeting and resolved that they are fully competent to exercise the elective franchise.

Capt. BINGHAM, the Englishman who ran away with SEMMES in his yacht when the *Alabama* was sunk by the *Kearsarge*, is in Richmond.

Congressman TWITCHELL and other gentlemen connected with the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, have established a library in Boston for the use of the employes of the road.

Cincinnati has been informed by a local lecturer that its needs are health, wealth, comfort, safety and education.

Hon. EBENEZER EVERETT, a cousin of the late EDWARD EVERETT, and a gentleman highly respected and esteemed, died in Brunswick, Me., on the 6th inst., aged 81 years.

AWAIT PETER YACOBASON has been sent to jail in Lancaster, Penn., as a vagrant.

Louisiana and New-Orleans both intend to beg Congress to give them the valuable property occupied by the New-Orleans branch of the United States Mint. The State wants it for a Capitol, and the city for a Court-house.

At a recent fire in St. Louis a young man threw a looking-glass out of an upper window and very carefully lowered a cat to the ground by a string tied to her tail.

Judge UNDERWOOD has declined to accept at present the compliment of a public dinner in Richmond, Va., the pressing duties of his official position being the "impediment."

Mrs. HARPER, the forger, has been sent to the Connecticut State Prison for five years.

Montreal has organized a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

## PERSONAL.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Gen. J. R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va.; Paymaster J. F. Ferguson, of the United States Navy; Hon. E. Creighton, of Nebraska; Hon. J. Morrison Harris, of Baltimore, Hon. F. T. Carrington, of Oswego; Hon. H. Vallette, of Cincinnati, and Dr. J. J. Mott, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Marquis de Chambrun, of France, is at the Astor House. Hon. A. A. Sargent, of California; Hon. J. N. Wicks, of Elmira; Hon. Charles J. Folger, of Geneva; Hon. William W. Moseley, of Albany; Hon. N. B. Smith, of Albany; Hon. George Cook, of Albany; Col. H. W. Freedley, of the United States Army, and Hon. S. Richardson, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

List of names of Americans registered with NORTON & Co., American bankers, No. 14 Rue Auber, Paris: H. A. Wright and wife, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Floyd, New-York; Miss Floyd, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Starr, Erie, Penn.; J. McKage, New-York; W. H. Cromwell, Brooklyn; Ed. A. Crane, M. D., Providence; C. Victor Du Bouchet, Philadelphia; Alfred Lockwood, New-York; W. Pembroke Fetridge and family, New-York; John J. Ryan and wife, New-York; J. A. Butman, Mrs. Butman and Miss Butman, San Francisco; A. F. Keckuler, Cincinnati, Ohio; Lewis S. Clarke, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. G. Avery, New-York; R. H. Townsend, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chamberlain, Mobile, Ala.; F. Q. A. Warren, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, Portland, Me.; Mr. Ph. H. Brown, Portland, Me.; Mrs. C. B. Denanu, Boston; Col. J. Johnston, London; R. Hunting, London; F. Armstrong, Hamburg; H. Davenport, Maurice Draker, B. B. Hotchkiss, New-York; Mrs. S. H. Doe, Miss K. G. Richards, Miss A. M. Hale, Boston; Wm. H. Rollins, Portsmouth; Math. Greene, Rhode Island.

### The Rogers Murder—Expected Developments.

It is announced that the Station-house lodger, JOHN ROBINSON, will be speedily brought to trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of CHARLES M. ROGERS. The Grand Jury reassembles to-day, and the case will probably be submitted to that inquisition at once, as the Police state that they have the case complete. These officials profess not only to believe that an indictment will be found against ROBINSON, but that his trial will result in his conviction. The public will not, however, have an opportunity in advance of the trial to examine the evidence upon which this belief is founded, as it has been determined that the testimony against the accused shall be made public only as it is elicited in the examination of witnesses in open Court. The Police therefore maintain the reticence which has lately distinguished them in connection with the case and refuse to give even a hint of whatever evidence corroborative of DELANOY which they may have, and all statements of the nature of this evidence are simply the results of shrewd guessing. Therefore, if there is any public curiosity as to what facts there may be telling against ROBINSON it must wait for the promised trial to be reliably satisfied.

Meantime the two LOGANS remain in close confinement, No. 1 being in the Station-house in Mercer-street, and No. 2 in the Police Station in Thirty-sixth-street. Capt. CAFFREY finds No. 1 an easy charge, although he chafes sometimes and uneasily wonders when he is to be set free. At frequent intervals he is allowed the freedom of the corridor, but under strict surveillance, so as to prevent him from conversing with his fellow-prisoner, ROBINSON, and the privilege, therefore, amounts only to exercise. Solitude is telling upon his spirits and the time hangs so heavily upon him that he snatches eagerly at the few stale newspapers and worn-out books which have reached his hands. Very few persons call at the Station-house to inquire about him and he is neglected and forgotten by all the world; he seems rotting away in his cell. LOGAN No. 2, however, has met with a cheerier fate. There is hardly an hour in the day that some one of his friends does not appear at the Station-house bearing some token of remembrance, which Capt. ALLAIRE sends in to him by the doorman. His mother labors under a suspicion that prisoners are starved, and appears at short intervals bearing edibles sufficient to feed a half-dozen men; his brother often comes, and generally his offering is in the shape of cigars, and his sister is as frequent, her tokens being oranges or other delicacies. These friends too are solicitous as to the personal appearance of the prisoner, and send a barber regularly to shave him. Being thus conscious that friends are constantly active in his welfare, LOGAN No. 2 is far from pining away in confinement, although he is, of course, anxious for liberty. Both Capt. CAFFREY and Capt. ALLAIRE are equally anxious that some determination shall be speedily reached and they be relieved of the care of the prisoners. The only other person now held for alleged complicity with the murder is EDWARD REILLY, the companion in misery of ROBINSON, and he is detained in one of the "strongrooms" at Police headquarters. These "strongrooms" are merely large cells furnished with an iron bedstead, a chair and a mattress, and in comfort but little exceed the more contracted rooms where the other prisoners are confined. REILLY, it is said, is held only as a witness, but it is more likely that it is expected to prove him to have been a participant in the murder, as he could only be a witness for the defence.

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Section Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—Advertisement.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued, we are authorized by the administration of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports.
TAYLOR & CO.,
—Advertisement. No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, debility, diarrhœa, all nervous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, coughs, asthma and children's complaints are effectually cured only by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, as proved by 70,000 cures of cases which had resisted all medicines. Copies gratis. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all chemists. In tins, 1 pound, $1 20; 24 pounds, $18.—Advertisement.

BALLSTON SPA.—Artesian Lithia Spring Water cures rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, kidney and other diseases. The only spring water in the world that contains all the ingredients of the European and Saratoga Springs with twice their strength. For sale by druggists.—Advertisement.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—Advertisement.

Notice.

The elegant and extensive warehouses, offices and cellars of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at their depot, St. John's Park, to rent.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen large and commodious cellars, finished in the most substantial manner, nine feet in height.

For terms and further particulars, apply on the premises, second floor, corner of Varick and Laight sts., to JAMES A. SUYDAM.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and its weakness; 50 cents per box. Sold by druggists. S. G. WELLING.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

## DIED.

BENEDICT.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, PHEBE, wife of Eli Benedict, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Jesse Oakley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 121 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

BETTS.—After a short illness, on Sunday, Feb. 14, WILLIAM BETTS, Jr., Esq., son of William Betts, Esq., in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and members of the Bar, are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., without further notice.

BROTHERSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, ALICE LANSING BROTHERSON, widow of Philip Brotherson, and daughter of Dr. Woodruff, of Albany, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 27 West 16th-st.

BARNES.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, Major-Gen. JAMES BARNES.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, in Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.

COOL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 11, CYNTHIA A., wife of Hiram M. Cool, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 30 West 36th-st., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COX.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, NINA RANSOM, daughter of Jno. W. and Grace Cox.

Funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Monday at 2½ o'clock.

CONNELLY.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, in the 42d year of her age, after a very short illness, ELLEN, the beloved wife of Edmond Connelly.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 447 West 47th-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 15th inst., to the Church of the Holy Cross in 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated. The remains will be taken from there to Calvary Cemetery for interment immediately after the services.

GEER.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, GEORGE PORTER, youngest son of Seth E. and Rebecca P. Geer.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.

GOELLER.—After a lingering illness, on Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869, JOHN M. GOELLER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 37th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Wednesday morning, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

GOODWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 13, ANNA GOODWIN, aged 42 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Carlton-av., corner Fulton-av., on Monday, (this day,) at 2½ o'clock.

MCALLISTER.—On Saturday night, Feb. 13, 1869, in this City, Mrs. LOUISA CHARLOTTE MCALLISTER, widow of the late Judge M. Hall McAllister, of California, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NIXON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 12, suddenly, JOHN M. NIXON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 108 East 14th-st., on Monday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

QUILLIARD.—At her residence in Rondout, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 12, Mrs. EMILY VERPLANCK QUILLIARD, relict of the late C. S. Quilliard, in the 79th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SALT.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 12, EZRA L., son of Wm. Henry Salt, aged 26 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Washington-st., Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

MONEY, MONEY, AT NO. 609 BROADWAY.
CASH ADVANCED TO HOTEL GUESTS ON baggage and valuables. Also, to families on diamonds, watches, plate, shawls, dresses, pianos, carpets, furs, furniture, &c. (Confidential.)
O. G. JUDD, (formerly Brady & Co.,)
Rooms Nos. 5, 6, 7.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S SCALP RENOVATOR, the best in the world. Sold by druggists.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

EXERCISE.—THE BEST MEDICINE FOR mending a bad constitution and preserving a good one can be obtained in greatest variety at J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., at $20 a year. J. Wood's Patent Parlor Gymnasium, for families, price $10.

PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES DESIROUS of confidential advice and treatment may consult Dr. JAMIESON, (Physician to his Highness Halim Pasha, of Egypt,) at No. 64 Broadway, Room 40, between the hours of 9 and 11 A.M. and 3 and 5 P.M.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York Times, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, Times Office.

THE CELEBRATED POOR RICHARD'S Eye-Water. To be had of all Druggists, at 25 cents.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT SERIAL STORY.

CHARLES READE'S GREAT STORY,
PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE,
Will be commenced in the March Number of the
GALAXY.
Ready Friday, Feb. 19.

The March Number will contain a Supplement, 168 pages in all. It is the largest and best Monthly Magazine published.

The March Number will contain articles by John S. C. Abbott, Justin McCarthy, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Annie Edwards, Eugene Benson, Richard Grant White, Dr. John C. Draper, C. W. Elliott, Pierre Blot and others.

"THE GALAXY is about as near perfection as anything can be."—New-Haven Daily Register.

"The reported increase in the circulation of THE GALAXY is hardly to be wondered at, for it is certainly the best of American magazines."—Buffalo Express.

Price 35 cents per number; $4 per year.
Now is the time to subscribe.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE WREATH OF GEMS.

A choice collection of new, popular and standard Songs, Duetts and Choruses, including the most popular Comic songs of the day, such as "Champagne Charlie," "Captain Jinks," "Flying Trapeze," "Walking in the Park," &c.; standard German songs, such as "Sleep well, sweet Angel," "We'll meet above," "O, ye tears," "Mother, oh, sing me to rest," "Image of the rose," &c.; also, the most popular English songs, "Brook," "Too Late," "Old Sexton," "Maggie's Secret," "Aileen Aroon," &c., and a number of late songs of established reputation, such as Handel's "Lascia ch'io pianga," and Aide's "Danube River." Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.

Also, by the same Publishers,
THE OPERA BOUFFE,
the justly popular collection of "Offenbachian" gems. Price same as "Wreath of Gems."
For sale by all dealers, or sent post-paid by the publishers on receipt of marked price.
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 52 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

## POLITICAL.

### NEW-YORK CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held
TUESDAY EVENING,
Feb. 16,
at headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson. The District Grant Clubs, and the friends of
GEN. GRANT,
are invited to attend. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Front seats reserved for ladies. Music by Grafulla. Fireworks at 7½. On Deck!

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman Ex. Com.
GEORGE H. SHELDEN, }
JOHN J. SHAW. } Secretaries.

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
**JAY COOKE & CO.**
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

**HATCH, FOOTE & Co**
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.

**THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**
have removed to their new office in the "HOWARD BUILDING," NO. 176 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE, and continue to insure property of every description at the most favorable rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000 |
| SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over | 82,000 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | $282,000 |

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
**Geo. Opdyke & Co**
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

**NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.**

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 30,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company *at once* whether they elect to take the new stock.

THE
**HARLEM BANK,**
CAPITAL $100,000.

Will open for business about the 1st of March next at their new Banking-room, near corner of 3d-av. and 124th-st.

DIRECTORS:
ADDISON SMITH,
R. G. ROLSTON,
J. H. BATES,
SAMUEL A. NOLEN,
J. SPEARS,
S. J. HARRIOT,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
J. S. COLBY, M. D.,
WM. B. ASTEN,
B. F. RAYNOR.

ADDISON SMITH, President.
ISAAC ANDERSON, Cashier.

Subscription books for the stock are now open at the office of Addison Smith, Esq., No. 1,890 3d-av.

**BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.**—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Feb. 10, 1869.

**THE JERSEY CITY SINKING FUND** Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase, by them, of $30,000 of Jersey City Coupon Six and Seven per Cent. War Bonds. Said bids will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected, as the Commissioners deem best for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed "to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City."

HORATIO N. EGE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
F. R. BENWELL,
HOSEA F. CLARK,
Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS** and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

**ELECTION.**

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1869.

The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of this Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

**AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES** and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

**ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.**—The Company will sell, during February, $150,000 of their first mortgage bonds at 86, and a like amount in March will close the entire issue. The security is three times the amount of loan.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

**$35,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale at 86 per cent., by

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

**SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.**—The highest market rates paid for Mississippi Central 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Interest and Income Bonds, South Carolina Railroad 6 and 7 per cent. Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock 1st Mortgage 8s, Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana past due Coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1869—3 P. M.

| | Buy | Sell. | | Buy | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 112¾ | 112⅞ | 5-20 Coupon, '67 | 110⅝ | 110¾ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 114⅛ | 114¼ | 5-20 Coupon, '68 | 110⅝ | 110¾ |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862 | 111 | 111¼ | 10-40 Regist'd | 103⅜ | 103⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 114⅛ | 114¼ | 10-40 Coupon | 109⅜ | 109⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 111⅛ | 111¼ | Gold | 135 | 135⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 113⅛ | 113¼ | U. S. Cur. Pac. | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July | 110⅜ | 110½ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.**
BANKERS,
NO. 214 BROADWAY.
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND
CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

**GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

**A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS** of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

**THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY** give notice, that on Feb. 15, 1869, they will pay a cash Dividend of Seven per Cent. on their preferred stock, and will divide in common stock Ten per Cent. to their preferred stockholders, and Fourteen per Cent. on their common stockholders, according to the list of stockholders on Jan. 30.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 30, 2 P. M., to Feb. 15, 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Transfer Agent.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS** in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,** and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

**EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.**
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

**OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Thirty-first semi-annual Dividend.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

OSWEGO, Feb. 3, 1869. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

**NOTICE.**—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have, this day, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

**STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY**—TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 18th day of January, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

**FRENCH AND GERMAN**
Thoroughly learnt with an English tutor, assisted by French and German Professors. For prospectuses and reference to parents of pupils apply to Mr. WM. WASHAM, Darmstadt, near the Rhine; or to Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Editor, New-York.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,**
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

**SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS**—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

**MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

**INSTRUCTION IN ALL KINDS OF** needlework, embroidery, and French, by a French lady. Private instruction in German to ladies and gentlemen, by a gentleman. Apply to TEACHERS, No. 63 East 4th-st.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**MAPLEWOOD** YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Fifty-sixth semi-annual term opens March 4, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed.

**GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,** east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

## TEACHERS.

**A GENTLEMAN POSSESSED OF** general literary knowledge, and a thorough French and Spanish scholar, would undertake a course of either or both of the aforesaid languages for a term in any school, academy, college or institute. The best reference will be given by Prof. LOUIS, No. 815½ Broadway.

**A PROFESSOR FROM PARIS, WHO** has some hours unoccupied, wishes to give lessons in French, French conversation, drawing or painting, either in classes or to private pupils; can give the highest references in Paris or New-York. Address PROFESSOR, No. 73 Gold-st.

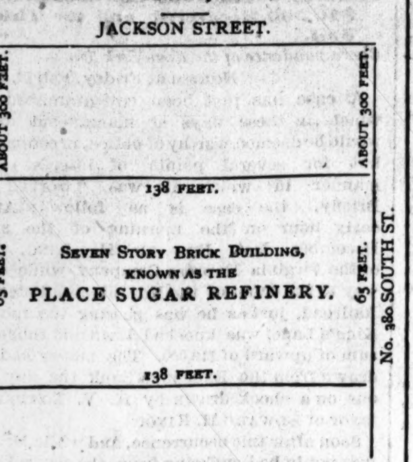
**A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A** German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

**A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE** a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 272 West 25th-st.

**A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER** will give lessons at pupil's home; best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

## AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.



DESIRABLE PROPERTY
ON
SOUTH AND FRONT STREETS,
KNOWN AS THE
PLACE SUGAR REFINERY,
With Valuable Water Front.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, February 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

SOUTH AND FRONT STREETS.—The valuable plot of ground, with 7 story brick building No. 380 South Street, running through to No. 326 Front Street, near Jackson Street, 65x138 feet, and known as the PLACE SUGAR REFINERY. The building covers the entire plot; is substantially built and calculated for storage or other business requiring strength, space and light. ALSO, the valuable water-right in front of said premises, with right of building out pier.

ALSO, lease of lot, with buildings Nos. 323 and 325 Front Street, covering lot 34x70 feet.

Possession on delivery of the deed.

A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine Street.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.**
PROPERTY ON
5TH AND LEXINGTON AVS., 4TH, 50TH, 59TH, 85TH AND 116TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID HAWLEY, REFEREE:

5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 85th-st., four lots; corner lot 25.8x100 feet, inside lots 25x100 feet each.

LEXINGTON-AV.—Two lots on the east side, 25 feet north of 54th-st., each 25x100 feet.

EAST 4TH-ST.—The valuable lot with the two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, No. 77 East 4th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av., 25 by about 50 feet, lot 25x96.2¼ feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

WEST 50TH-ST.—One lot on the south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av., 25x100.4½ feet.

WEST 59TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, about 234.4 feet west of the Grand Circle, or 8th-av. entrance, each 25x100.5 feet.

EAST 116TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 169 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x100.10 feet.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder.

R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**SOUTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND AND ELIZABETH STS. AT AUCTION.**

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

GRAND-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic brick front house, No. 223 Grand-st., southeast corner of Elizabeth-st.; lot 23.11 front, 23.4 rear, by 55.3 in depth. Possession on delivery of deed, or on May 1, 1869. $9,100 now on bond and mortgage, which can remain, or be paid off.

Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE LOTS ON SOUTHEAST CORNER LEXINGTON-AV. AND 76TH-ST. AT AUCTION.**

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

EAST 76TH-ST.—The two very desirable lots on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 76th-st., each 25 x100 feet 5 inches.

A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

**POSTPONED BANKRUPT SALE AT** the New-York Kerosene Oil Company's Works, Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock. Lot of scrap iron, pipes, pipe-fittings, valves, iron tanks, lathes, oil, white lead, cooper's tools, &c., property of said bankrupt corporation. Sale positive, rain or shine.

By order of CHAS. JONES, Assignee.

**U. S. DISTRICT COURT.**—IN THE matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above-entitled matter, I will sell at public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the real estate salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following debts and other property:

A promissory note of Winchester Britton, dated Sept. 26, 1862, at three months, for $600 90.

A promissory note of Britton & Ely, dated Oct. 26, 1862, at two months, for $345 76.

A promissory note of Catharine E. Conover, dated Oct. 1, 1865, at four months, for $2,422, payable to and indorsed by D. D. Conover and duly protested.

A promissory note of Abel T. Collins, dated Nov. 7, 1865, at three months, for $475, payable to and indorsed by John Dearborn and duly protested.

Two promissory notes of C. R. Woodworth, each for $500, one dated Nov. 9, 1866, at two months, and one dated Dec. 5, 1866, at three months; and with these notes the following collaterals belonging thereto: 3,850 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company and 4,220 shares of the stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

A promissory note of Garret D. Clark, dated April 6, 1866, at three months, for $100.

A promissory note of Robert Renfrew, dated Oct. 27, 1866, at sixty days, for $205; and with this note, notes of Robert Renfrew, one dated Nov. 14, 1859, at four months, for $362 26, and one dated March 23, 1861, due March 30, 1861, for $45, and one dated Feb. 2, 1862, for $3; and the collateral for the debt of Renfrew, an invoice and bill of lading for a box, dated in 1859.

A promissory note of Oscar C. Ferris, dated Dec. 13, 1866, at one month, for $500, payable to and indorsed by C. R. Woodworth and duly protested; and with this note, 500 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company, the collateral thereto.

A promissory note of F. Allerman, dated Feb. 2, 1867, at thirty days, for $25.

A promissory note of James Donnelly, dated June 24, 1865, at seven months, for $512 93.

A promissory note of Erastus Plat, dated Dec. 8, 1865, at two months, for $155, payable to John Dearborn, and indorsed by him and S. B. Russell and duly protested.

A promissory note of S. B. Russell, dated Oct. 6, 1866, at three months, for $135.

A promissory note of J. Simpson, dated June 18, 1867, at one day, for $380 92.

A check dated June 2, 1865, for $400, made by Richard Taylor, and indorsed by A. Drake, Jr. and C. Drake & Co. and duly protested.

A check dated Aug. 12, 1861, for $150, made by Thomas Cummings.

A check dated July 3, 1865, for $350, made by William Johnston.

A check dated July 10, 1865, for $800, made by I. Johnston, and indorsed by William Johnston and duly protested.

A check dated Feb. 10, 1866, for $60, made by Walter Scott.

A check dated Aug. 17, 1866, for $1,000, made by George G. Mecklem.

A judgment against the Hoosac State Company in Supreme Court, Feb. 23, 1867, for $1,986 28, and with this the note of C. R. Woodworth, dated Dec. 6, 1866, at one month, for $2,000, being a collateral thereto.

A chattel mortgage made by C. R. Woodworth for $2,000, payable Jan. 9, 1867, mortgaging six horses.

A judgment in Supreme Court, March 7, 1867, against C. R. Woodworth, for $527 15.

A judgment in the Marine Court, March 2, 1864, against William S. Lyon, for $161 19.

A judgment in Supreme Court, Jan. 7, 1865, against Edward H. Betts, Thomas Burrough and James H. Lyon, for $503 93.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Elias Simmons, one Dec. 26, 1862, for $459 03, and one Dec. 26, 1862, for $1,002 28.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Henry Simmons, Sept. 28, 1863, one for $2,157 11, and one for $1,463 61.

A judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feitner for $336 77, and with this a judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feitner and J. K. Wardell for $673 66, being a collateral to first judgment.

A judgment in Supreme Court against John Cornish, Dec. 16, 1862, for $876 80.

A judgment against Catharine N. Sinclair for $208 75, date and Court unknown.

A judgment in Supreme Court against William Vouch for about $168 93.

Judgment against the following-named persons, the date and Court unknown: William Marsh for $539 72; E. Swackhamer, $546 83; A. B. Mortley for $539 49; Henry Stanton and William G. Chase for $1,000; George N. Mott for $1,350; Andrew Bachus for $50 33.

Claims in open account against the following persons: James Roebotham for $636 94; Frederick Kuster for $90; C. W. Botton for $81 65; Watt & Keating for $69 24; A. Simpson for $1,418 95; G. G. Mecklem for $249 70.

A claim against Levi P. Rose, and with it two notes of Thomas W. Birdsall, one dated March 24, 1866, at sixty days, for $2,000, and one dated May 3, 1866, at thirty days, for $1,000, indorsed by Rose and collateral to the claim.

A claim against John Dearborn for $736 27, and with it two notes, one made by John C. Smith, due April 3, 1864, for $305, one made by Abraham B. Rapelyea, due Feb. 7, 1865, for $233 45, and a policy in Washington Life Insurance Company, on life of John Dearborn, for $2,000, held as collateral for the claim.

A claim against Evans & Cook for $402 48, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by William F. Walker, due Aug. 18, 1866, for $313 25, and one made by J. E. Beach & Co., due Aug. 13, 1866, for $652 50, both indorsed by Evans & Cook.

A claim against G. R. Ellis for $400 02, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by M. A. Levy, due Feb. 1, 1867, for $427 40, and one made by A. F. Levy, Due Feb. 1, 1867, for $30.

Also the following stocks:

6,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Tunnel and Silver Mining Company.

50 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company.

8,700 shares of the capital stock of the Hoosac Slate Company.

1,065 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Jersey City Oil and Coal Company.

2,660 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Mill Creek Oil and Coal Company.

400 shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Assignee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY**
MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN THE
CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
To close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 6th-av.

68TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

69TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, 92 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.

70TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 69th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.

70TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 201 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

71ST-ST.—8 lots, south side, 254 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

77TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av. This street is now being graded.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 70th-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE OF 64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
COMPRISING
THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 70TH AND 71ST STS.,
TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

EIGHT specially prominent CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The title of the premises, being a portion of the

HARSEN ESTATE,

is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTHEAST** corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., by order of the heirs of Jesse Buss, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

6TH-AV. AND 11TH-ST.—The plot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., and known as Nos. 144 and 146 6th-av. and Nos. 132 and 134 West 11th-st. There are a two-story brick front and a two-story and attic frame house on 6th-av., and a two-story frame house on West 11th-st.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHEAST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND BARCLAY STS.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of L. V. Husted, the lot of land with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts., and known as No. 229 Greenwich, and Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Barclay sts., being about 26 feet on Greenwich-st., and 118 feet 6 inches on Barclay-st.

Terms, cash. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL** sell by auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE PRIVATE STOCK OF FINE OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of clarets, hocks, Sauternes, Burgundy, Rhenish wines, Marco Brunner, Hockheimer, Ungsterner, Wachenheimer, Graves, Muscat, Val de Penas, Maraschino, absynthe, olive oil, champagnes, Bodisco, pale and brown sherry, Madeira and port. Also, bottles S. O. P. brandy, Hennesey 48 do., fine old Jamaica rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon whiskies, cases Anchor gin, Van Hoytema & Co., imported in cases, ullage barrels of Bourbon and rye whiskies, Coal Ila, Scotch and Irish whiskies, Osborn & Co. port wine, &c., all to be sold without reserve.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES** and lots, at East New-York, by order of the executors of Robert Bilsborrow, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard House, at East New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, six two-story attic and basement frame houses, neatly and thoroughly well built, each 21x35, lots 21x100, situated on New-Jersey-av.; also, one vacant lot, on the corner of New-York-av. and South Carolina-av. The property is very accessible, being reached by several lines of horse-cars from all the Brooklyn and Williamsburg ferries.

Further particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.

**EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD** furniture, by order of the executors of Joseph Meeks, Esq., deceased.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 Beach-st., near Varick, genteel household furniture, paintings, engravings, books, &c., the property of the late Joseph Meeks, Esq. Particulars in future advertisements.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST** HOUSTON-ST., TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 165 West Houston-st., near Macdougal-st.; house 23x40; gas and water, and stove in basement; lot 23x77 feet; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

**ISLIP, L. I., LOTS.**—CONTINUATION sale of lots on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock.

**SUPREME COURT**—GEORGE W. WAITE against ANNA FRANCES WAITE, JENNY WAITE and JOHN WAITE.—In partition.—By virtue of an order of this Court, made on the 12th day of February, 1869, in this action, will be sold by the undersigned, through William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following-described premises, to wit: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map for dividing the farm of the late Balaam Johnson Cozine, Nov. 20, 1844, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York, by the numbers one, two and four, (1, 2 and 4.) The said lots, numbers one and two, are bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Broadway, distant twenty-five feet and eleven inches northerly from the intersection of the easterly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street, running thence eastwardly parallel with Fifty-sixth-street eighty-one feet; thence northwardly, along the westerly line of said lot number four, sixty-feet and five inches, to a diagonal line, the northerly boundary line of land late of Jane Ackerman, deceased; thence westwardly along said diagonal line, fifty-one feet and six inches, to a lot hereinafter described as marked C. J. W.; thence southwardly along said lot marked C. J. W. twenty feet; thence westwardly still along said lot C. J. W. forty-three feet and eight inches to the easterly line of Broadway, and thence southwardly along the easterly line of Broadway twenty-five feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Said lot number four is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street, distant seventy-one feet and five inches eastwardly from the intersection of the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street with the easterly line of Broadway, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Fifty-sixth-street twenty five feet; thence northwardly along the westerly line of lot number five on said map, eighty-eight feet and two inches to a diagonal line, the northerly boundary line of land late of said Jane Ackerman; thence westwardly, along said diagonal line, twenty-five feet and three inches to the rear of said lot number one on said map; thence southwardly, along the rear of lots numbers one, two and three on said map, eighty-four feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain lot of ground situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, adjoining the lots above described and hereinbefore mentioned as lot C. J. W., bounded westerly in front by Broadway, easterly in the rear by said lot number two on said map, southerly by said lot number two and northerly by the northerly line of the land formerly of said Jane Ackerman, deceased; containing in breadth in front and rear twenty feet, and in length on each side forty-three feet eight inches, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1869.

WILLIAM J. MARRIN, Referee.
CHAS. W. SANDFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 5 Tryon-row.
f15-law6wM

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—BY VIRTUE OF several writs of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock, in the room at the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right, title and interests of Martin Kraft, which he had on the 1st day of May, 1867, or has had at any time subsequent thereto, in and to the lot of ground in the City and County of New-York known by street number 244 East Houston-st., said lot being 24 feet and 77-100 of a foot in width front and rear by 106 feet deep each side, with the privilege of the use of the rear of the two lots numbered 153 and 155 Second-st., adjoining the rears of the first-mentioned lot, being a leasehold interest, evidenced by a lease made James H. Phelps to said Martin Kraft, at one thousand dollars per year, payable monthly in advance, which said lease is recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,014 of Conveyances, page 566, with the improvements thereon.—Dated Jan. 23, 1869.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
D. M. PORTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 4 Wall-st.
ja25-law6wM*

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL: THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual convenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable for the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the City is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this City, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROB'T. L. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**—IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES E. SHOPP, bankrupt.—BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, the 25th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 287 7th-av., in the City of New-York: Lot canned fruits, one clock, beam scales, weights, hooks, bells, saws, choppers, knives, baskets, brass scales, wagon, harness, horse, cart, &c., property of said bankrupt. By order of EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

**CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE** country seat at Rahway, known as the Bramhall estate, containing about 30 acres, with a modern three-story dwelling, about 50 feet square, with carriage-house, stable, water, gas fixtures, and other modern improvements; $15,000 can remain on mortgage.

This valuable property will be sold to the highest bidder, by A. S. JACKSON, Master in Chancery, at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February next, at 2 P. M., per legal notice in the Rahway *Democrat.*

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. LORING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 15, 1869.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIDNEY OAKSMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sidney Oaksmith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES DIEM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Diem, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. ATWOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Atwood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BURGOYNE BISHOP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Burgoyne Bishop, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH C. KEYES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Seth C. Keyes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that a second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1869.

f8-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAVE FRANK, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gustave Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMPLIN GARDNER, bankrupt.—No. 1,917.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Champlin Gardner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1869.

f15-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS EINSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias Einstein, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f1-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

**NO. 2,012.**—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathaniel W. Howell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869.

f15-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHEL W. FREDENBURG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at New-York City, in said district, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1869. ABEL HORTON, Assignee.

f15-law2wM*

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CORNELIUS VEAZIE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 13, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. WILLIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 13, 1869.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDMOND POIRIER and ANTHONY J. THOMAS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Edmond Poirier; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 13, 1869.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED** States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL REILLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Daniel Reilly, above named, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal—Messenger.
FEB. 13, 1869.

**NO. 1,970.**—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. COMYN and JAMES KYLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John H. Comyn and James Kyle, of the County of Orleans, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Lockport, in said district, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Geo. W. Bowen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, at Lockport, Niagara County. E. J. KEENEY,

United States Deputy Marshal, Messenger.
FEB. 13, 1869.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Bell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1869.

f8-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH GOULDING, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Goulding, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f8-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. LEGGETT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frederick W. Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1869.

f1-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SHERWOOD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 1,488.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Sherwood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 5, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1869.

f1-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN McCARTAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f15-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER G. KNAPP, by whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said petitioner and other persons interested, that on the 13th day of February, 1869, a petition was duly filed in said Court, by said petitioner for an order to discontinue, supersede and discharge the proceedings in bankruptcy herein, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be held before H. Wilder Allen, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear, and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing all proceedings herein to be discontinued, superseded and discharged.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

FEB. 15, 1869.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL CASSIDY, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Cassidy, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
feb1-law3wM* No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

**NO. 2,026.**—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK F. CORNELL, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick F. Cornell, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN M. MARTIN, Assignee,
f1-law3w-M* No. 51 William-st., New-York.

**SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-**York—At Hudson, N. Y., the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THEOPHILUS PIERCE, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

W. C. BENTON, Assignee, Hudson, N. Y.
f1-law3wM*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES E. SHOPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles E. Shopp, of the City of New-York in said district, who was on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

f1-la w3wM* EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMZI COOK, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Amzi Cook, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f8-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

**FOR SALE**—IN CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY, four very desirable lots, in section five, cheap. Apply at No. 38 Greenwich-st. MORGAN.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For building a sewer in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with branch in 5th-av.

2d.—For building a sewer in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 75th-st. to 3d-av.

3d.—For building sewers in Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts.

4th.—For building a sewer in 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

5th.—For building sewers in Madison-av., between 59th and 70th sts.

6th.—For regulating and grading 36th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—The north side of 52d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; also, the east side of 5th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., and both sides of 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

2d.—Both sides of 2d-av., between 74th and 75th sts.; also, both sides of 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also, the west side of 2d-av. and the east side of 3d-av., to a point distant half the block north of 75th-st., and the east side of 3d-av. to a point distant half the block south of 75th-st.

3d.—Both sides of Broadway from Franklin to Walker-st., and from Worth to Leonard-st., and lot on the northwest corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway.

4th.—Lots known as street Nos. 125, 126, 127 and 128 East 16th-st.

5th.—Both sides of Madison-av., from 59th to 70th-st.; also, the north side of 65th-st., and both sides of 66th-st., to a point 250 feet west of Madison-av.; also, the north side of 67th-st., to a point distant 150 feet east of 4th-av.; also, both sides of 68th-st., from Madison to 4th-av.

6th.—Both sides of 36th-st., from 1st-av., to a point distant half the block east of Avenue A; also, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Feb. 5, 1869.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st—For flagging sidewalks on 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.

2d—For flagging Avenue B, east side, from 15th to 16th-st.

3d—For flagging sidewalks on 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

4th—For flagging sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stones on the southwesterly corner of 3d-av. and 23d-st.

5th—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones in 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

6th—For flagging sidewalks on 48th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st—Both sides of 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.

2d—The east side of Avenue B, from 15th to 16th-st.

3d—Both sides of 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

4th—The southerly side of 23d-st., from 3d-av. to a point seventy feet westerly therefrom.

5th—Both sides of 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

6th—Both sides of 48th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house
Feb. 12, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES
AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.**—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
C. M. DEPEW.
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## PROPOSALS.

**ARMY TRANSPORTATION.**

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 14, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., March 1, 1869, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870, from Fort Gibson, I. T. to Fort Arbuckle, I. T., or such other posts as may be established in the District of the Indian Territory east of the hundredth meridian of longitude and south of the thirth-sixth parallel of latitude.

The transportation herein advertised for to be wholly by wagons.

The weight to be transported will not exceed two millions (2,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency, as well as that of the bidder, are certined by a Clerk of a Court of Record, setting forth that in case a contract is awarded to the party proposing, they will give good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the same.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred pounds per one hundred miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870.

The contractor will be required to give bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

He will also be required to have an office or place of business at or near Fort Gibson, I. T., and to have at his command teams sufficient to transport at least 165,000 pounds per month.

The right is reserved on the part of the Government to reject any or all bids which may be received, and any contract made will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application.

Bidders are invited to be present on the day of opening proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster District of the Indian Territory, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the terms of this advertisement.*

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster District Indian Territory.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE**ceived by the Trustees of the [illegible] Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of [illegible] corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, [illegible] March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for [illegible] Alterations" and for furnishing Primary School No. 1 situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near [illegible], in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE T. PATTISON,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
GEORGE KINZER,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Board of Trustees [illegible] Ward.
Dated Feb. 13, 1869.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE**—WATCH AND JEWELRY store, including optician's stock, with fixtures complete; one of the best stands in the City; extra inducement offered, as proprietors are engaged in wholesale business. Address Post Office Box No. 4,516, or apply on premises, 157 Fulton-st., New-York.

**A RARE CHANCE.**—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of an old established wholesale grocery for sale. For further particulars, address TRADE, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

## MACHINERY.

**SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.**—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.**

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

**EVERY SATURDAY**

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
UNITED KI'DOM Feb. 20 | IOWA....Mar. 13
INDIA....Feb. 27 | BRITANNIA....Mar. 20
CALEDONIA....Mar. 6 | COLUMBIA....Mar. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE....DAURE....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
CHINA....Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10
CUBA....Feb. 24 | RUSSIA....Mar. 17
JAVA....Mar. 3 | CHINA....Mar. 24

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$80
Cabin to Paris....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA....Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new)....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA....March 10, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA....Feb. 18 | TARIFA....Mar. 4
ALEPPO....Feb. 25 | TRIPOLI....Mar. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.**—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 and 35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 35 and 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 and 47 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | $15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 30 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT** BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**

THROUGH LINE TO

**CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.**

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Cabin. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outside. | Inside. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
| $275 | $225 | $150 | $75 |

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

**FOUR TIMES A MONTH,**
**On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,**

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC** Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 15th inst. The usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE....Feb. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....Mar. 4

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 44 Beaver-st.

**FOR MOBILE,**

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer

ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,

on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than by any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 174 Chambers-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.**

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $20.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following THURSDAY.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A WIDOW LADY, SON AND DAUGHTER,** having more rooms than they want, would like to let to two respectable gentlemen two furnished rooms, without board, in the immediate neighborhood of several good restaurants. Address E. W. B., Box No. 6,763 Post Office, New-York.

**NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN** 5th and Madison avs., in a first-class house kept by a French family, a handsome bedroom and reception parlors, fit for a doctor or a first-class family; private table if desired; references given and required.

**TO RENT—IN 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A** handsome furnished second-story front room and bedroom, with or without breakfast; would prefer renting to a gentleman by the year. Address M., Box No. 115 Times Office.

**NO. 16 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE** Brevoort House, a delightful suite of rooms, with or without private table; also a single room, with board; references exchanged.

**BY CALLING AT NO. 208 EAST 14TH-**st., you will find well furnished rooms, with board; references given and required. Call on Monday or Tuesday.

**PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE** choice boarding places or desiring to rent or purchase real estate, call at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. No charge.

**TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT** parlor, besides a plain furnished room for cooking, for lady and gentleman. Private house No. 54 Allen-st.

**NO. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., (NEW NO. 78.)**—A private family will let a nicely furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

**TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHED** room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SOME** rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 44 West 46th-st.

**A FIRST-CLASS ROOM ON THE THIRD** floor, No. 20 West 16th-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**WE, DAVID LANE AND ROBERT** A. TURNER, copartners in the business heretofore conducted in the City of New-York under the copartnership name of LANE, LAMSON & CO., (which business is continued by us) and DAVID W. LANE, do, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, hereby certify that we intend to continue the use of such partnership name; that we are the persons dealing under such name, and that our places of abode are as follows: DAVID LANE, the City and State of New-York; ROBERT A. TURNER, Paris, in France, and DAVID W. LANE, the City of Boston, in Massachusetts.

DAVID LANE,
ROBERT A. TURNER,
DAVID W. LANE.
Dated DEC. 28, 1868.
[U. S. Int. Rev. 5-cent. stamp canceled.]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1869.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm name of CURRIE & MARTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES P. CURRIE,
RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr.

NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of R. W. MARTIN, Jr., & CO., for the transaction of a general stock and gold commission business.
RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr.,
HOWARD A. MARTIN.

## RAILROADS.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DE-**pot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM** RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG** ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-**JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.**

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

**STONINGTON LINE.**

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAIL....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER..SATURDAY, Feb. 27

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**HORSES.—THREE GOOD WORK HORSES** for sale cheap; also, one truck. Apply at second door from corner of 10th-av. and 14th-st.
R. C. DELONG.

**FOR SALE—ONE BROWN HORSE, 16** hands high, warranted sound and kind. Can be seen till sold at No. 507 West 27th-st. Inquire of JAMES BRADY.

**FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, SUIT-**able for a cart or truck. Price $60. Can be seen at feed store No. 17 3d-st., near Bowery.

**FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, SOUND** and kind at No. 540 East 15th-st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE,**

Opposite Central Park, on 5th-av.
3 lots, 33x150 deep, with stable privilege.
ALSO,
1 lot on 5th-av. near 52d-st., 25 ft.
1 lot on 5th-av. near 53d-st., 33 ft.
1 lot on 5th-av. near 53d-st., 37½ ft.
1 lot on 5th-av. near 53d-st., 40 ft.
1 lot on 5th-av. near 53d-st., 42 ft.
ALSO,
2 lots, 33x175, with stable privilege, opposite Central Park, on 75th-st.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS.**

BROADWAY.

For sale, the large and splendid property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building covering the whole lot, with rear and side entrance. The lofts and basement are rented at $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold, the first floor will be leased. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD**

FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

**LIST OF BUSINESS PROPERTY** FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Beach-st., opposite Hudson R. R. R. Depot, 27x100 feet.
Bowery, near Spring-st., 2 stores, lot 25.6x100 feet.
Bowery, near Prince-st., lot 25x100 feet.
Bleecker-st., near Mulberry-st., 26.6x120.5 feet.
Broadway, near Broome-st., 17x75 feet.
Broome-st., near Mercer-st., 25.6x95.6 feet.
Canal-st., extra large piece, east of Broadway.
Canal-st., near Varick-st., 25x80 feet.
Franklin-st., near West Broadway, 50x100 feet.
Franklin-st., near Broadway, 25x100 feet.
Grand-st., near Wooster-st., 50x100 feet.
Grand-st., near Laurens-st., 22x96 feet.
Grand-st., near Broadway, 25x107 feet.
Greene-st., near Broome-st., 50x100 feet.
Greene-st., near Spring-st., 75x100 feet.
Greene-st., near Prince-st., 25x100 feet.
Greene-st., near Houston-st., 50x100 feet.
Greene-st., near Houston-st., 25x100 feet.
Greene-st., near Bleecker-st., 80x100 feet.
Greenwich-st., near Desbrosses-st., 25x160 feet.
Greenwich-st., valuable corner near Canal-st., 25x80 ft.
Houston-st., West, near Laurens-st., 22x75 feet.
Houston-st., West, near Thompson-st., 25x100 feet.
Houston-st., West, valuable corner, West Broadway.
Leonard-st., near Church-st., 25x100 feet.
Laurens-st., near West Houston-st., 25x100 feet.
Lispenard-st., near Church-st., 50x94 feet.
Mercer-st., near Spring-st., 50x100 feet.
Mercer-st., near Bleecker-st., extra large plot.
Pearl-st., near Wall-st., 20.6x63 feet.
Pearl-st., near Centre-st., 20.9x80 feet.
Pearl-st., near Old-slip, 40x80 feet.
Spring-st., near Hudson-st., 25x100 feet.
6th-av., valuable corner near 42d-st.
7th-av., entire front, near 42d-st.
3d-av., valuable corner near 33d-st., 25x125 feet.
3d-av., valuable corner near 26th-st., 25x112 feet.
3d-av., valuable corner near 30th-st., 98.9x200 feet.
Thompson-st., near Bleecker-st., 25x100 feet.
Varick-st., near Beach-st., 25x95.6 feet.
Water-st., near Burling-slip, 17.10x80 feet.
Walker-st., near Church-st., 80x100 feet.
Wooster-st., near Broome-st., 72x100 feet.
West Broadway, near Franklin-st., 40x80 feet.
Worth-st., valuable corner near Centre-st.
List can be had on application at No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—BY FRANK G. BROWN, NO.** 58 Broadway:
8TH-AV.—Northwest corner of 62d-st., 4 lots.
53d-st.—150 feet east of 5th-av., 2 lots.
ALSO,
At Port Morris, in one body, 200 lots.
ALSO,
On the Boulevard, one-half mile from the Harlem River, a place of
17 ACRES,
with fine improvements.
ALSO,
ACRE PLOTS,
situated in the lower part of
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
in the centre of extensive improvements, well adapted for dividing into lots.

**LOTS FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY,** NO. 1 PINE-ST.

5TH-AV.—A number of choice lots below Central Park, including several corners; also, Central Park lots, Madison-av., between 56th and 57th sts., and other eligible locations.

57TH-ST.—Near 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.

46TH-ST.—Near 5th-av. 53D-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs. 125TH-ST.—Between 5th and 6th avs.

And a number of other Harlem lots.

**FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY** brown-stone front house, 20x45x100.5. Furnace in cellar, heater in front basement, marble mantels, hot and cold water in every room, two water-closets, bath and stationery wash-tubs, all in fine order; possession at any time. Apply on premises, No. 240 East 51st-st., near 2d-av.

**FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY** on the southeast corner of Worth and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Hudson-st. and No. 8 Worth-st., being 69 feet 6 inches on Hudson-st., 104 feet on Worth-st., 85 feet on the southerly side and 30 feet on the easterly side. Apply to ALFRED H. CLARK, No. 21 North Moore st.

**JUMP INTO ONE OF THE MANY** railroad cars running to East New-York; examine carefully the houses and lots that are to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER on WEDNESDAY next, make a minute of what suits you, and attend the sale. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-**av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 55 feet; lot 98.9. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY** high-stoop house, nearly new, and newly furnished by Roux; size, 21x50x75; location, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; price $50,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE EXTENSIVE STABLES** of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, covering and including the three lots of ground Nos. 408, 410 and 412 Broome-st., 75x100, with L on Elm-st., 25x25. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—LOTS ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE** 50th-st., and on street adjoining, 25x100 feet each; and houses on 26th, 44th, 45th, 49th and 51st sts., between 4th and 7th avs. COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,284 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

**O. A. BILLS, REAL ESTATE BROKER,** Yonkers; New-York Office, No. 176 Greenwich-st. Parties wishing to purchase or sell property, will find it to their interest to call on me. Money put out on bond and mortgage.

**WEST BROADWAY—LEASE FOR SALE;** a prominent corner on West Broadway; present lease 19 years to run, and two renewals 21 years each. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

**CENTRE-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.** —The buildings and lots Nos. 243 and 245 Centre-st.; 42.2 feet front by about 64.4 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND,** each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

**FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE AND** lot No. 1 Goerck-st., 100 feet from Grand-st., now occupied as a pie bakery; lot 25 by 75. Apply to ALFRED H. CLARK, No. 21 North Moore-st.

**FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE,** in perfect order, No. 247 West 51st-st., with mirrors, carpets, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on premises.

**FOR SALE—ON 44TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-**av., one of the most complete houses of the size ever offered in the market. Apply to owner on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE,** with full lot, No. 221 East 58th-st. Inquire of E. A. SMITH, No. 1,144 3d-av.

**FOR SALE—LOTS AT FORT WASHINGTON,** Washington Heights, and along the Boulevards, Kingsbridge-road. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,**

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

**MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS** of the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECO-**RATED Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

**MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES,** latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

## FURNITURE.

**WARREN WARD & CO.,**

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

## GROCERIES, &C.

**EXTRA GOLDEN DRIPS,**
WHITE DRIPS,
SILVER DRIPS,
SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP.

The above choice articles of TABLE SYRUP manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, are of superior flavor and quality.
HARRIMAN & WALLACE,
Sugar Refiners.
Office Nos. 6 and 8 Trinity-place, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.**

PROPRIETOR, THE TAMMANY AMUSEMENT COMPANY.
LEONARD GROVER.........Managing Director.
THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS is entirely owing to the EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS that have been offered by the management for the delectation of the public.
EVERY WEEK, NEW FEATURES,
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
JAMES H. BUDWORTH,
the popular Dutch comedian, will appear TO-NIGHT and during the week in the
LAUGHABLE FARCE OF
**COUSIN SCHNEIDER.**
FIRST APPEARANCE of the celebrated
O'REARDON,
THE SOUL OF HARMONY,
in his wonderful performance, entitled
TOMBLEIONICAN.
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL BALLET,
**LES DELICES,**
with entirely NEW COSTUMES, imported at a FABULOUS COST from Paris expressly for THE TAMMANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF
THE ECCENTRIC HARRY RAYNOR,
HOFER'S TYROLESE OPERA TROUPE,
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW,
THE GRACEFUL BONFANTI,
THE WONDROUS VICTORELLIS,
THE DASHWOOD SISTERS,
ROBERT GREEN,
CHARLES PARKER,
SHERIDAN AND MACK.
Getz' Grand Tranformation Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
New Programme in the
SALON DE CONCERT.
Admission 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

**A GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,**

In aid of the building fund of Christ Church, North Conway, N. H., will take place at
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, 1869.

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:

Mr. HENRY SANDERSON, the distinguished pianist.

Mrs. MIXSELL, Soprano; Mrs. VERONA, Mezzo Soprano.

Miss SMITH, Soprano. Mr. THATCHER, Tenor.
Mr. BECKETT, Baritone.
TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets, $1. For sale at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway; F. Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway, and Mr. E. C. Le Seur's, No. 1,209 Broadway.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**

SOCIETE DES BALS D'ARTISTES,

SEASON OF 1869.

SECOND GRAND CARNIVAL BALL,

MID-LENT DAY, (Mi-Careme,)

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**ATTENTION HOUSEHOLDERS TO** THE CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS
Offered at private sale only
by the
MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY,
adjacent to the depot at the rapidly-growing suburb of
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,
first station on Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st. Eleven trains each way daily. Commutation fare only seven cents.

For full information and maps apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent, Rutherford Park, New-Jersey.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY** seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

**FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.,** on the most eligible part of the shore.—A marine villa residence, substantially built of the best material, with 40 acres of excellent farm land, two flower gardens, kitchen garden, farmer's cottage, first-class stables and barns, bathing-houses, ice-house, &c., &c.; the property is replete with every comfort and convenience, and as it includes several lots immediately facing the ocean, is very desirable in view of the yearly increasing value of land in and near this favorite watering place. Inquire of Mr. MATHEWS, solicitor, Nos. 31 and 33 Wall-st. or of Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

**FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—** Elegant modern double house and grounds, having all City conveniences, gas, water, &c., &c.; grounds laid out in lawn, shade and fruit trees of all kinds; coach-house, stable, &c.; ten minutes' drive from Harlem bridge, near Boulevard, and twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; neighborhood first-class; avenue lighted by gas through to New-York. Address Box No. 3,866 Post Office, New-York.

**FOR SALE IN RYE—NEAR THE DEPOT,** a pleasantly situated residence; house 34 feet by 28, two stories, with basement and wing; eight main rooms, stable, &c., &c.; garden fruit and shade trees; water convenient; two acres of land; place excellently adapted to the business man with moderate sized family. For particulars apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 34 Platt-st., New-York.

**FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER** County, by order of executors, a farm of about 50 acres, under good cultivation, situated at about equal distances from Broxville and Tuckaho Depots, on the Harlem Railroad; there is on the place a good house, barns and other out-buildings, two grafted apple orchards and other fruit trees. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PLACE** on Staten Island, twenty acres of land at New-Dorp, large double house, outbuildings, ice-house filled, in perfect order, with carriages, horses, &c.; three-quarters of an hour from the City, five minutes to depot. Apply to Dr. BOSTWICK, on the premises. Price $25,000; $12,000 can remain.

**ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES** and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**BLOOMING VIEW POINT, PRINCE'S** Bay, Staten Island.—25 city lots, on a high bluff, 300 feet water front, two cottages and boat-house, fruit trees full bearing, fine sea view, good for hotel or private residence. Price $1,500. Inquire of INVALID, Turkish Baths, Laight-street, New-York, Room No. 67.

**FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—NEAR LONG** Branch, N. J.; about 15 acres; 7 acres in small fruits, peach, pear and apple orchards, and 100 bearing grapevines; soil sandy loam, adapted to fruit and early vegetables; good building, good water and good fences. Apply to WM. COLLINS, Eatontown, N. J.

**FOR SALE—JERSEY CITY—FURNISHED** three-story, basement and cellar brick house, fifteen rooms, within three minutes' walk of the ferries, suitable for a first-class boarding-house; also, other property. Store No. 151 Henderson-st., Jersey City.

**MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR** SALE—Splendid water-power and substantial buildings, suitable for any business; 2½ hours from New-York via Harlem Railroad. Price very low.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**INVESTORS IN NINETEENTH WARD,** Brooklyn, property, will do well to secure maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, of JOHNSON & MILLER'S next great auction sale, to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at Exchange Salesroom. Make a note of the fact that the splendid lots on the southwest corner of Bedford-av. and Hooper-st. are to be included in this sale. Maps now ready.

**FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN EL-**egant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 22x35, with extension, 13x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

**THE OPPORTUNITY.—FIVE DESIRA-**ble dwellings, situated on Dean-st., between Boerum and Smith sts., Brooklyn, are to be sold at auction, to close an estate, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16. Examine the houses, Nos. 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45 Dean-st. Make your selection and be on hand to buy at the sale. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE VALUABLE** property known as the "Atlantic Dock Iron Works," situate at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. The buildings are brick, well and substantially built, and would be desirable for storage purposes, as vessels can load and discharge immediately in front of the premises. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—ON FIRST-PLACE, NEAR CLIN-**ton-st., a fine three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone dwelling, 24x45; extension 15; lot 133; hot and cold water on each floor; heater in cellar; every modern improvement, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 131 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or No. 74 Cedar-st., N. Y. Get a copy of our Bulletin, issued weekly, free.

**NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.** —100 splendid lots in this favorite locality, including the choice and valuable southwest corner of Bedford-av. and Hooper-st., are to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Secure maps of this great sale at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS** —The three-story frame houses, filled in with brick to peak, with brick basement and sub-cellar, No. 2 Clark-st., corner of Columbia, and No. 6 Clark-st. For permits, apply at No. 117 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

**FULTON-AV., BROOKLYN—SPLENDID** Ocean Hill lots on this great thoroughfare, at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at Exchange Salesroom.
Maps now ready at No. 25 Nassau-st.

**GREAT SALE OF EAST NEW-YORK** houses and lots by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at Exchange Salesroom. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CER-**tificate No. 11,658, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered, in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EDWIN BOOTH,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
MISS MARY McVICKER,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
MR MARK SMITH,
And the popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
with an excellent cast.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation, and will be produced during the season.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will give his first
MATINEE
performance of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 20,
commencing at 1 o'clock.

In the evening
The popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
will appear for the first time in New-York in Mr. James Schönberg's adaptation of Brachoogel's romantic Tragedy, in five acts, of
NARCISSE,
THE VAGRANT.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾.

Seats secured in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.**

Sole Lessee and Director..................J. GRAU
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7¾.
Offenbach's renowned Opera Bouffe,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
with its unrivaled cast and splendor of mise en scene.
Drogan, ROSE-BELL; Genevieve, DESCLAUZAS; Brigiette, GUERETTI; Siffroy, CARRIER; Charles Martel, BECKERS; Sergeant, BOURGOIN; Pitou, the gendarme, his original role, GABEL; Narcisse, PETIT; Burgomaster, GENOT; Golo, GOBY.
WEDNESDAY, FLEUR DE THE—ROSE BELL.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
NEW SCALE OF PRICES.—General admission, $1; orchestra seats reserved, 50 cents extra; private boxes, 4 seats, $8; proscenium, $15; family circle, 30c.
AFTER 9¼, HALF PRICE.

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No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager...........Mr. WM. H. LINGARD
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
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THE LIVELIEST, MOST ELEGANT AND BEST DRESSED BURLESQUE EVER PUT ON AN AMERICAN STAGE

Acknowledged to be most beautiful and artistic in every respect.

MR. GEO. C. BONIFACE,
the much admired and acknowledged artist, will have the honor of appearing in the pleasing comedietta entitled TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

After which the world-renowned universal favorite,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
will appear in his inimitable popular repertoire of Comic Sketches and Statues of Eminent Men.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½.

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L. B. LENT..........................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN AMERICA,
and never presented at any other establishment in the world, with the single exception of the Cirque Napoleon in Paris, entitled
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by the world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
an exhibition of gymnastic skill, muscular power, and reckless daring which is
POSITIVELY WITHOUT PARALLEL!
BAREBACK EQUITATION
BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
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CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS
BY THE MELVILLE FAMILY.
THE UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
MARVELOUS HORSEMANSHIP
AND
EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETIC EXPLOITS.
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FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS,
The valuable premises situate at
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALKER-ST.,
extending along Walker-st., to Cortlandt-alley,
28 feet front on Broadway,
175 feet on Walker-st.,
29 feet 5½ inches on Cortlandt-alley.
Apply to
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Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

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**TO LET OR LEASE—FOR STORING** or manufacturing purposes, the property known as Mitchill's Wharf, lying between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn, bounded on the south by John-st., and having a water front of about 240 feet. The storehouses (125x75 feet) and other brick buildings to be included in the lease. Apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

**TO LET OR LEASE—FOR STORING OR** manufacturing purposes, the property known as Mitchell's Wharf, lying between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn, bounded on the south by John-st., and having a water front of about 240 feet. The storehouses (125x75 feet) and other brick buildings to be included in the lease. Apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 30 Broadway.

**TO LET—NOS. 312 AND 314 FULTON-ST.,** Brooklyn, a large store 40 feet front, 80 feet deep; three large plate glass windows; fitted up for the clothing business; fixtures can be bought cheap, or store rented without to a good tenant. Also, two small brown-stone stores and dwellings, on Fulton-av. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

**TO LET OR TO LEASE.—A BUILDING 50** x60 feet, four stories high, will be erected corner of 21st-st. and 11th-av. for manufacturing purposes, and can furnish steam power from 10 to 40-horse; parties desirous to hire may have the building erected to suit their business. Apply to C. KOEHLER, 21st-st. and 11th-av.

**OFFICES TO LET IN WILLIAM-ST.,** near Exchange-place, and near Wall and Broad sts., and the Stock Exchange and Gold-room; first-class offices on first, second or third floors to rent for less than half of the Broad-st. rates; suitable for either bankers or brokers. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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**LOFTS TO LET OR LEASE.—THE** second, third and fourth floors of the first-class stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., between Harrison and Franklin sts. Apply to WETMORE & CO., No. 51 Vesey-st.

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**TO LEASE—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS** "Powers Hotel," Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

**TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE FIRST-CLASS** white marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, near Liberty-st.; heated by steam; suitable for lawyers, brokers, &c. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 37 Pine-st.

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**TO LET—THREE SPLENDID LIGHT** floors in No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Inquire of W. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 209 Water-st.

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**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION** originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

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**SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO.,**

Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 120 Chambers-st., N. Y.
SCREW BOLTS, FORGED NUTS,
For strength and finish unequaled.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

FORMERLY PIKE'S.
J. FISK, Jr........................Proprietor
THE FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BERGFELD........................Director

Unparalleled success of Offenbach's Grand Spectacular Opera Bouffe, in four acts,

**ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.**
**ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.**

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, BRILLIANT RECEPTION
OF
**MLLE. TOSTEE** as **EURYDICE**
THE YOUNG AND HANDSOME TENOR,
**M. DECRE** as **ORPHEE**

Produced with entirely new scenery, magnificent costumes, the MISE EN SCENE pronounced the most GORGEOUS ever witnessed. RECEIVED NIGHTLY with unbounded enthusiasm.
MLLE. DUCLOS AS DIANE,
the goddess of the chase.
M. LEDUC,
in the double character of
ARTISTEE AND PLUTO.
MONS. DUCHESNE..........as..........JUPITER
MONS. GUIDON..........as..........JOHN STYX
MONS. LAGRIFFOUL..........as..........MERCURY
First appearance of MLLE. ROSE as..........CUPID
MLLE. CADIC..........as..........VENUS
MLLE. DELPHINE..........as..........MINERVE
MLLE. MATHILDE..........as..........JUNON
MLLE. ARSENE..........as PUBLIC OPINION

Seats secured six days in advance at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
AND
SCHIRMER'S MUSIC STORE, 701 BROADWAY.

**BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.**

24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THE NEW COMEDY—AN IRISH STEW; OR, THE MYSTERIOUS WIDOW OF LONG BRANCH, IS AN ASSURED SUCCESS.

Characters by Messrs. J. Brougham, C. Hale, E. Lamb, George Stoddart, C. Edmonds, Mesdames Winter, Mahon, Firmin and Effie Germon.

THE DRAMATIC REVIEW, WITH NEW FEATURES, NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS, RAVING MADRIGALS, VELOCIPEDEMENTIA, UPINABALLOONATICS, CANCANIBALISTICS, HUMPTYDUMPTYIDIOTICS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.
In particularly active preparation, a
GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,
which will be produced in the most stupendously elaborate manner as regards SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and with an UNRIVALED CAST!

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**STEINWAY HALL.**

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mrs. ROBERT GOLDBECK,
Under the auspices of His Honor,
THE MAYOR, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq.,
Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Col. S. Ward, and other distinguished citizens, on which occasion the following eminent artists have
GENEROUSLY VOLUNTEERED THEIR AID:
Mme. ELENOR LANARI, Soprano.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Contralto.
Herr OLE BULL, Violin.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano.
Mr. GEO. GAMATERIR, Tenor.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ.
Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organ.
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM, Conductor.
M. LASSERVE, Accompanist.
Tickets of admission, One Dollar.

Can be obtained at all the principal music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of the concert. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra, are on sale at the ticket office of the Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.**

**NO. 733 BROADWAY,**
NEAR ASTOR-PLACE.
CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

**A POOR GIRL'S LETTER—PERI-**chole....35c.
SPANIARD AND CAPTIVE—Indian Maid....40c.
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VELOCIPEDE GALOP—Illustrated title....50c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
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RESERVED SEATS FOR
WALLACK'S, NIBLO'S AND BOOTH'S
THEATRES,
At THEO. H. CLARK & CO.'S, No. 638 Broadway.

## MEETINGS.

**CHRISTIAN WORK IN SPAIN.—A** union meeting in behalf of Christian work in Spain and Spanish America will be held under the auspices of the American Tract Society, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Beecher's,) TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting statements will be made, by Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of personal observations among the Protestants of Spain; and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, of New-York.

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.** —Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS** of six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

**A MAGNIFICENT $600 PIANO FOR** $325; is rosewood, 7-octave, carved legs, &c.; made by celebrated City makers, with five years' guarantee; is without spot or blemish, and contains every improvement; most superb tone and is a bargain. Apply at the Furniture Packing Establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st. A. L. BATTERSON.

**IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO,** cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

**PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE** balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

**FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU** buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENG-**lish basement brown-stone front house on West 22d-st., near 9th-av. The house is elegantly furnished throughout, contains all modern improvements, and will be let only to a private family, from the 1st of March if desired, at $300 per month, or will be leased for a term of three years. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

**TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A FRAME** house on corner of Prospect and William sts., containing fourteen rooms, three minutes' walk from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad; one hour from New-York. Apply to Mrs. JAMES, William-st., first house east from Prospect, or T. R. JAMES, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway.

**AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON** PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

**TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A HOTEL OR** other business, a house, with lot 100 by 300 feet, on the East River, one mile from New-York, with water front and water right. Apply to WM. H. MEEKS, No. 158 Reade-st., corner of Greenwich.

**TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASE-**ment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

**TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MUR-**ray Hill, near Park-av.; four-story, English basement, brown-stone front; will be leased for one or more years. For particulars, address Box No. 1,713 Post Office, New-York City.

**TO LET—IN BREVOORT-PLACE, NEAR** Broadway, a first-class four-story high-stoop full-sized house; rent $5,000 per annum, with the mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET—FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE** family, an elegant four-story high stoop full-sized house, located on East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; rent, $650 per month for two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET—THE PARLORS, BASEMENT AND** three good bedrooms, in a nice large three-story house, containing modern improvements, in a pleasant neighborhood, in West 18th-st. Rent $100 per month.
R. L. BRACKLOW, store No. 104 William-st.

**TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD** three-story high-stoop house, located on 11th-st., near 5th-av., rent $2,500 per annum, for three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED** house, 25x60, in 12th-st., near 5th-av., to a small private family only. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

**TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900** Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

**TO LET—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, CORNER** of 4th-av. and 92d-st.; furniture for sale. Inquire at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

**AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TO LET, A** large size house and stable, with several acres of ground. Apply to CHARLES NOE, Bergen Point.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........................MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Monday) EVENING, LA GRANGE NIGHT, will be produced with NEW DRESSES, NEW SCENERY, INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
L'AFRICAINE, L'AFRICAINE, L'AFRICAINE,
L'AFRICAINE, L'AFRICAINE,
L'AFRICAINE.
MME. LA GRANGE, MISS McCULLOCH, SIGS. BOETTI, ORLANDINI, ANTONUCCI, BARILI, MLLE. WESMAEL, and others.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17—FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
BELISARIO, BELISARIO.
Donizetti's grand opera,
BELISARIO,
with NEW DRESSES, NEW SCENERY, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, FEB. 19—FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
SATURDAY, FEB. 20—GRAND MATINEE.

The regular sale of seats for any of the above performances commences this morning, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.

The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.

MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled

"SCHOOL."

This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**—BEGINS AT 8.

379th to 387th TIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GREAT FOXONIAN REVIVAL.
SECOND VOLUME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY | The Inexhaustible Wit, | GEO. L. FOX.
PANTALOON [A Friend and a Brother] C. K. FOX.
THIS NEW COMBINATION IS CONSPICUOUS
FOR ITS BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
FOR ITS COMPLICATED TRICKS,
FOR ITS ELABORATE COSTUMES,
FOR ITS FUNNY CARICATURES,
FOR ITS BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION,
FOR THE CLASSICAL SANGALLI
AND SIGNOR COSTA'S NEW BALLETS.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE
Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL, IRRESISTIBLE.
Third week of the triumphant engagement of the
LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE,
in the fairy spectacular extravaganza of the
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES,
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES.
NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
SPLENDID MARCHES, NOVEL TABLEAUX.
A CORPS DE BALLET OF SIXTY LADIES,
AND
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
FORTY THIEVES MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

**WAVERLEY THEATRE.**

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor...............................G. T. REEDER.
Managers.........................MORRIS & WALL.
This cosy and beautiful Parlor Theatre
WILL OPEN MONDAY, FEB. 15,
WITH THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Charming Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
MONDAY, Feb. 15, Byron's Burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGL
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra...........Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Prices of Admission—Orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; private boxes, $8 and $10.
Box-office open for sale of seats THIS DAY at 8 A. M.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM,**

Broadway and 30th-st.

Two performances every day. Afternoon at 2, evening at 8. Third week of the engagement of MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, who will appear in two burlesques, FRA DIAVALO and the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, every evening.
Fra Diavalo....................Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Beppo............................Mr. W. J. FLORENCE

Concluding with the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, in which the beautiful young artist, Miss ROSE MASSEY, will appear. At 2 o'clock the great burlesque hit of the season, IXION,
and the unequaled
MORLACCHI TROUPE,
in the beautiful fantastical ballet, entitled the
WIZARD OR ILLUSIONS.

Admission to Matinee—Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; children 25 cents; reserved seats in orchestra and balcony, 50 cents extra.

**BROADWAY THEATRE**—Admission 50c.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
first appearance of the beautiful artiste,
MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE,
MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE,
appearing in Chandos Fulton's new drama,
NITA; Or, WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.
NITA.......................................MLLE. ZOE
NEW SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES, PUNCH AND JUDY, TUMBLERS, JUGGLERS, MINSTRELS, THE COMIC CAN-CAN, &c.

**UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.**

Mme. AUGUSTE DE BAERNDORF will appear on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, as DUCHESSE OF MARLBOROUGH, in Scribe's highly celebrated comedy, GLAS WASSER, (Glass of Water,) for the last time in this season. Reserved seats are to be had at Nos. 114, 701 and 820 Broadway, and at the Union League Club.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**

THE BRILLIANT ARTIST, MISS FANNY HERRING, FOR SIX NIGHTS.
RAG-WOMAN AND HER DOG.
Miss Herring in six characters. The Dog Lafayette.
FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Friday, Benefit of Miss Fanny Herring. Matinee Saturday.

| NEW | YORK | THEATRE. |
|---|---|---|
| MONDAY | and TUESDAY | FEB. 15 AND 16. |
| Shakespeare's Jew. Shylock. Shylock. Portia. Sir Charles Coldstream. | Benefit of McKean Buchanan, who will appear in tragedy and comedy. Miss Virginia will appear. | The representative of Shakespeare's heroes and his beautiful daughter have created an unbounded enthusiasm among the admirers of old-school acting |

**BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.**

Fourteenth-st.
First times of the new Burlesque Opera,
ELIXIR OF LOVE,
Or, DR. DULCAMARA AND HIS DONKEY.
Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, St. Clair,
Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller, Grier.
DAN BRYANT IN HIS CHALLENGE DANCE.
Who Keeps dis Coal Yard? Fleur de The. Elixir of Love. Bryant's, Bryant's, 14th-st.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,**

No. 585 BROADWAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW BILL. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS. Second week of the Shakespearean Festival. Macbeth, Hamlet, Booth, Richard, Wallack, Meg Merrilies, all on the same night.

Second week of the "FORTY THIEVES," or "Striking Ile by Family Jars." Continued success of the screaming act of THREE STRINGS TO ONE BOW.

**COSMOPOLITAN HALL.**

Corner 16th-st. and 3d-av.
From the 15th of February till the 1st of March.
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND DOUBLE CONCERT OF THE SCHOPFER'S
celebrated Puster Valley Singers Association from Tyrol, and the excellent zither performer,
SEPPL GSCHWANDNER,
together with the orchestra of
M. J. R. BUKOWITZ.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
Ladies' entrance on 16th-st.

**MINSTREL HALL TO LET FOR A** term of years. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway. The above hall is the largest and finest in the City.

## DANCING.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

**100,000 BROOK TROUT, FOUR** months old, (for stocking other ponds,) for sale at Richland Trout Pond, at $25 to $30 per thousand. Large orders, special rates. Can be sent by express. Address O. T. WILLIAMS, Richland Station, Oswego County, N. Y., or MYRON PARDEE, Oswego.

**DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDI-**cal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

## THE TARIFF—MR. WELLS.

### Wells' Report—His Magnificent Views on the Salt Tax—His Knowledge of Pork-packing—Tax on Labor Wrong—Free Trade Exploded—A View from the Pyramids of Egypt.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

I sent to Washington for an extra copy of Mr. WELLS' report, that I might not misrepresent him in the least particular. Fortunately, Mr. WELLS is a better statistician than he is statesman or philosopher. He has furnished us with several statistical tables, which I take for granted are formed on accurate data. These tables are quite sufficient for my purpose. I take his views and facts on salt as a good illustration of the whole anti-tariff argument; and I take his table (which is a good one) of the successive tariffs since 1790 as the very best evidence of what the effects of low and high tariffs have been on revenue and commerce.

Mr. WELLS takes five pages of his report to the single article of salt, accompanied by illustrative facts, which he no doubt thinks most damning evidence against the tax on salt. I propose to take the facts and show exactly what they amount to.

1. In my former article on this subject I noticed that Mr. WELLS deliberately ignored the immense amount of salt made in the Ohio Valley, to say nothing of Southwestern Virginia, Louisiana and a hundred other places. In the great Valley of the Mississippi you can scarcely go a hundred miles without coming across salt water. You can no more make a monopoly of the salt manufacture than you can of air and water. Of course, salt water varies greatly in strength, and only the strongest water can be used to make salt cheap enough to compete with the sun-made salt of the tropics. But, there neither is, nor can be, any monopoly at Syracuse, Saginaw or any other place. I say Mr. WELLS deliberately ignored this fact, for I can find no cause for it except ignorance.

2. In order that I may set Mr. WELLS clearly in his own light, I will quote his own words:

> "With this exposition of facts and testimony, the question of the necessity or expediency of further increasing the present high duties on salt may well be submitted without argument. On the other hand, however, when we consider how, through the indispensable use of this article, an increase of its price (from 23 cents per bushel in 1861, to 48 cents in 1868,) has come home to the whole people; how such increase affects the great industrial interests involved in the packing of beef, pork, fish and butter, and consequently the distribution and price of food at home and its exchange for foreign commodities abroad; and especially when we consider that the internal tax on this article—which in 1865 was collected from one company to the extent of about $200,000—has been entirely removed; in view of all these circumstances, may we not well ask whether protection to American industry and a regard to the interests of the whole people does not demand, not only that there be no further increase of the tariff and the price of salt, but that a reasonable and moderate reduction of the existing duties be promptly conceded."

Mr. WELLS makes three points here, that the price of salt was raised—between 1861 and 1868—from twenty-three cents to forty-eight cents; next, that this affects *the price of food;* and next, that taking off the *internal tax* was injurious. Now, I will set each of these points out, in the light of truth, and not of imagination.

1. I have already noticed that the rise in the price of salt was only from twenty-three to thirty-five cents per bushel, *in the same currency*—the price of 1868 being in current paper. But a rise from twenty-three to thirty-five cents per bushel in salt is actually less now than on almost any article. The rise was fifty-one per cent., while the rise in most articles is one hundred per cent.

2. The second point is, that the duty on salt affects *the price of food*—especially of pork, butter, &c., &c. Perhaps nothing was ever put in print more ridiculous than this. Mr. WELLS' *facts*, when you come to apply them to the actual *manufacture* of pork and butter, becomes ludicrously absurd. I will take his strongest fact to illustrate this:

No. 2.—Brig Sarah Kennedy, from Bonaire, New-York, Sept., 1867:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of cargo, 16,740 bushels, gold | $1,500 00 |
| Duty paid on same | 2,160 00 |
| Percentage of duty to first cost | 144 |

Now, remember that the point is not how high the duty is, but how it affects the price of food. I don't care if the duty is 500 per cent.; but if it affects the price of food, I do care considerably, for I earn my food by my labor, and don't want it to cost any more. That is all the individual interest I have in the tariff. Well, then, how does it affect the price of food? Sixteen thousand seven hundred and forty bushels of salt paid $2,160 duty. If I cipher right, that is exactly twelve and a half cents on a bushel. Supposing (what is not true) that the whole amount of this duty is an increase of price, then the tariff causes us to pay just twelve and a half cents per bushel more than we need. Now let us apply this to the price of food. Let us suppose a laboring man, endeavoring to live economically, lives on salt pork and bread. On his bread he pays nothing. On his pork he pays nothing; but according to Mr. WELLS the price of his pork is seriously affected by the duty on salt. Well, let us see how much. A barrel of pork contains about 250 pounds, and on an average consumes about twenty-five pounds of salt. A bushel of salt contains fifty pounds, and a barrel of pork contains about half a bushel. The duty on half a bushel is six and one-quarter cents. A barrel of mess pork is selling in market, overt, for something like $27. The duty on salt, therefore, has raised the price of a barrel of pork—enough for a year's consumption of a man—just six and one-quarter cents, less than the price of a glass of lager beer. To this ridiculously fine point is reduced Mr. WELLS' solemn wail on the salt tax. It reminds me of the lines—

"—— ocean into tempest tossed,  
To waft a feather, or to drown a fly."

3. But Mr. WELLS is further troubled about taking off the internal revenue tax. On the contrary, I would not lay a dollar of internal revenue on any manufactured article except the products of whiskey and tobacco; for there is nothing more certain than that the worst tax laid is that laid on the industry of a country. It is simply a tax on labor—a tax on the working man. More than half the value of all our manufactured articles is in the labor. If you tax that labor, you do what you do not do for any other class of the community. You do not tax the labor of the farmer or the merchant. It is a tax which, in the very nature of things, can only be injurious. No tax, therefore, should ever be laid on manufacturing labor. Congress did a good thing, therefore, when it struck off fifty millions from the tax on American industry.

Mr. WELLS made a specialty of the duty on salt, and he has now got the result of it. If the TIMES will permit me, I shall pay my respects to him on pig-iron, as well as his general doctrines.

It is to Mr. WELLS' credit that he has given a number of very valuable tables, which will be of great use to Tariff men. Nothing more is necessary than the use of his material to explode all free trade theorists, and his own notions into the bargain. To use a military proverb, he is "hoisted with his own petard." Mr. WELLS also deserves credit for showing the discrepancies of the tariff as to their effect on some branches of manufactures. There never was a tariff which was altogether just and accurate, because there never was so difficult a problem presented to man as the problem of raising taxes so as to fall equally on all persons. The errors of the State Governments are greater than those of the National Government, and I could give you examples from their mode of taxation which would astonish you. How do you like the taxation in the City of New-York?

The freetraders are making a mistake. They were never so weak as they are to-day. Prior to the war they had the embodied Democratic Party, and the interest of every demagogue in the country, in their favor; for the solid vote of the South was to be won by this sort of nonsense. But now the South itself wants manufactures. The West is building factories; and it is no longer the interest of demagogues to abuse the ear of the people for the sake of popularity. The height of the free-trade wave in the West was passed more than twenty years ago. The free-traders wonder why we do not adopt their doctrines. Where is there a country on earth that has? Intelligent people know that free trade in England was a solemn humbug. She levies $20,000,000 from American tobacco, and complains that America taxes her goods! This is mere childishness. The American people have now had the benefit of one generation of common schools, and it has made a vast difference. The great American nation is now a free and intelligent people. They understand the matter perfectly; and mere humbug passes with them for just what it is worth. The American people want every dollar of revenue they can get. The present tariff brings double the money that any other did. This is all they ask, and if we can double the customs duty by doubling the tariff, let us do it. For one generation we are pretty sure to have a sound tariff; for while money can be raised so easily as that, this American people are not likely to raise it in any other way.

A *very* "Juvenile Looker On" has done me the honor of a notice, and refers me to the pyramids of Egypt, which, he says, are somewhere near Cairo. I have studied the structure of the pyramids of Egypt with some attention, but cannot, by any effort of my mind, imagine any relation between the Pharaohs and slaves who constructed them and the free, intelligent American people. I have seen something which is quite as remarkable as the pyramids. I have seen young Americans who have traveled in Europe and Asia without bringing back a solitary idea useful to themselves or their country, and who, in talking to those who did know something, have made themselves only ridiculous.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

### The Bible—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Dr. DOWLING's church on Bedford-street was well filled yesterday morning by an attentive audience, to listen to a discourse, the first part of which was delivered last Sunday night, in reply to a lecture given recently by Archbishop MCCLOSKY on the Bible. Dr. DOWLING took for his text, "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me." John v., 39; and "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." 2 Tim., 3, 16. From these passages he argued that the Sacred Scriptures, not only of the New but also of the Old Testament—which was entirely ignored by the Roman Catholic divine—constituted together the infallible rule of faith and doctrine. He argued especially the authority of the Old Testament, because it was indorsed by the reference to its prophecies by Christ himself, which prophecies were fulfilled in the birth, life, miracles, and death of the Saviour, and because Christ himself commanded men to search the Scriptures for the reason that they testified of him; and if the Old Testament is a part of the Sacred Scriptures, how can the Romish divine say "the church" was before the Bible? Mr. DOWLING then gave an able argument in favor of the right of private judgment, which the Roman Church curses and condemns, and showed that the Bible, as it is the word of God himself, must of necessity be above and superior to the decrees of Councils, Popes, Bishops and any merely oral preaching; that consequently the Bible is of higher authority than that of any so-called church, whether Protestant or Romish. He stated the Baptist view of gospel churches to be, that there is one invisible, spiritual church, consisting of all believers, both in Heaven and on earth. And this is the church which Paul meant when he said: "Christ also loved the Church and gave himself for it." That beside this one universal spiritual church there are visible churches consisting of believers in Christ united together in covenant relationship. He disclaimed for any such church or congregation called by whatever name the right to arrogate to themselves the claim of being "the" Church of Christ, and maintained that membership in any visible church did not, of itself, prove membership in Christ's Spiritual Church; such members consisting exclusively of truly converted persons. The conclusion of his sermon was an appeal to his own church to take nothing from him as their pastor upon trust, but to exercise the right of private judgement, to examine the Bible for themselves, and to imitate the Bereans of primitive times—from whom that church had borrowed its name—of whom it was said, "The people of Berea were more noble than they of Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily whether those things were so."

### Sunday School and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last, in the Broome-street Methodist Episcopal Chapel, WILLIAM W. CORNELL, Esq., President, in the chair; J. H. PELTON, Secretary. The following is the report of the work accomplished by the Missionaries for the past month. Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, preacher, in charge of Missions New-York East Conference: Missionary and pastoral visits, 1,179; prayer offered in families, 487; visits to the sick, 54; pages of tracts distributed, 3,266; copies of *Good News*, 400; children promised for Sunday School, 62; children brought in to Sunday School, 31; persons promised to attend church, 34; sermons preached, 82; prayer meetings held, 79; class meetings, 36; children's meetings, 10; baptisms, 14; funerals, 5; sacramental services, 5; sessions of Sunday School, 66; conversions, 10; received on probation, 14; love feasts, 1. Rev. D. L. MARKS, Pastor in charge of Missions New-York Conference, reported: Sermons preached, 54; prayer meetings, 77; class meetings, 75; visits to Sunday Schools, 41; missionary and pastoral, 1,695; pages of tracts and *Good News* distributed, 8,750; visits to the sick, 101; funerals, 13; families prayed with, 312; persons promised to attend church, 66; children promised for Sunday School, 103; conversions, 30; baptisms, 18; received on probation, 25. The Perry-street M. E. Church respectfully asked to be set apart as a separate charge in the New-York Conference, the members of this church feeling able and willing to support a pastor and furnish a parsonage for the ensuing year. The Perry-street Sunday School, under the efficient management of its Superintendent, REEVES E. SELMES, Esq., (according to statistics,) is the largest Sunday School in the New-York Conference.

### Cooper Institute—Rev. Edward Everett Hale's Sermon.

The meeting at Cooper Institute yesterday evening was a large one. The sermon was by Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE. He took his text from the ninth chapter of Luke, the sixtieth verse: "Let the dead bury their dead, but go thou and preach the Kingdom of God." Christ, he said, had an immense advantage in the simplicity of his aim on earth. He was in this world simply to etablish the Kingdom of God, and when he had done it he withdrew. Such simplicity of purpose won his victory, and won every victory that the Church has obtained. God's rule is easily recognized in some parts of creation, as in the motions of the heavenly bodies and in the succession of seasons; this same rule, the Saviour tells us, shall regulate all life and all human intercourse. All disorders and pestilences shall be wiped away by the reign of God's law. Christ promised the abolition of disease, and we see how far the Kingdom of God has triumphed over pestilence. The average length of human life is two or three times what it was in Christ's time. Leprosy has disappeared from Christendom, so that it is difficult to realize its horrors. It was conquered by the Christian Church, animated by the spirit of Christ. It is so with cholera. Each attack of it has been less deadly than the previous ones, and now Christian countries say to Egypt and Persia that the nurseries of the cholera must be purified. In regard to social regulations, Christianity is establishing the rights of men. The Roman world knew no rights of men; the words we translate into right mean only privilege attached to rank. The day Jesus Christ died there was not in the world, outside the ranks of his Disciples, a notion that man as man had any rights. But so far has he kingdom of God come among us, that now, if it can be proved that man's or woman's rights require a certain course of action, that is the strongest reason for pursuing that course. Those men who cure diseases, enlighten mankind, and struggle to rectify the disorder of the world, though they may not be called Christians, are nevertheless the faithful followers of Christ, and work as he would have them work.

### Missionary Exercises at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The religious exercises at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, all had especial reference to the missionary efforts put forth by the Methodist denomination for the cause of foreign missions. At 10:30 o'clock in the morning the annual missionary sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Dr. H. B. RIDGAWAY, who made a forcible appeal to the congregation to respond to the call made upon them for spreading the Gospel in Pagan lands. About $500 were subscribed after the morning exercises in aid of the missions. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Sunday School attached to the church held its missionary anniversary in the chapel, when addresses were delivered by Rev. J. T. GRACEY and WM. W. CORNELL, Esq. The exercises were presided over by Mr. GRAYDON, President of the Sunday School Missionary Society. The following subscriptions were taken up, the sums subscribed ranging from $5 to $25: $180 for the education for one year of six heathen children, at $30 each; this is an annual subscription founded by Miss MATILDA JAMES, daughter of Bishop JANES. $150 for making W. W. CORNELL, Esq., a life director of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society; and $150 each for conferring a life-directorship of the same Society on Rev. J. T. TRACEY, and the pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. H. B. RIDGAWAY. The exercises were concluded with prayer, and singing by the congregation. In the evening a large congregation assembled in the church and listened to addresses in furtherance of the missionary cause by Rev. Mr. GRACEY and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, of the Presbyterian Church.

### Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Yesterday was the second Sunday of the performance of services in the new Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, and a full congregation attended. Rev. Dr. CONRAD, one of the two rectors, preached the sermon. The text was taken from the eighth chapter of First Kings, "No man that sinneth not." The preacher asserted the universality of sin, with the fact that civilization and culture had not destroyed it, and that it remained, and always would remain, inseparable from humanity. A necessity, therefore, for the continual watchfulness of man over his erring nature was inculcated, and perpetual prayer to the Father of all was urged as the only safeguard against transgression.

The demand for pews in this new church has been very considerable, and but few are left for disposal. A Sunday School will be opened in the basement next week. A collection has been very successfully taken up for furnishing the apartment, one person alone depositing a check in the plate for $2,000.

### Sermon Before the Society of Inquiry.

A sermon was delivered last evening at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, before the Society of Inquiry, an organization composed of students of the Union Theological Seminary. The reverend doctor took as the subject of his discourse "The Incarnation of God, the Son, the Foundation Stone of Christian Teaching." Besides the members of the Society, there was also present a large congregation, who listened with the utmost attention to the able and eloquent manner in which the preacher elucidated his subject.

### Exercises at the Boys' Lodging-House in Eighteenth-street.

The exercises last evening were conducted by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., and were attended with great interest. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Doctor TAYLOR addressed the boys on the wonders of the human frame, and promised to give them lectures accompanied with illustrations. Mr. VAN JENNEP talked to them of life in Constantinople, where he formerly lived, and illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of several fine pictures of Greek laborers, merchants, scribes and bandits, and told some thrilling stories about the latter.

Under the lead of a brother of Mr. ROOSEVELT the boys sang several hymns with good spirit and power.

### Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, of the New-England Church in Forty-first-street, read a letter, after the morning sermon, tendering his resignation of the pastorate of the Church. The reasons of this step, he said, would be communicated at a meeting of the Society, to be held Monday evening, Feb. 28. He expressed his love for his people, and deep regret in being obliged to sever his connection with them. He preached an impressive sermon on the influence of sorrow and suffering upon the soul, from the text Romans 8—18, 23: "For I reckon that the sufferings of this present world," &c.

### Morning Star Sunday School.

This school held its opening exercises at Apollo Hall yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, THOS. J. SMITH, Esq., Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA and others. Apollo Hall is taken for one year, by the end of which time the managers of the school hope to have built a chapel.

## ALLEGED FORGERY.

### Singular Conduct of a Jersey Jury—Rebuke by Judge Randolph.

A case of unusual interest has been before the Hudson County Court of Sessions since Thursday last, involving the possession of a large amount of property in the State of Georgia, which had been taken from its rightful owner by a series of forgeries and perjuries as remarkable and daring as any in the history of crime. Incomplete details have been published in these columns during the progress of the trial, but no finished, full account has yet been made public. The property in dispute is a tract of land near the City of Augusta, Georgia, worth about $15,000. It was formerly owned by THOMAS MAY, whose wife, SARAH MAY, inherited it by the laws of the State upon the death of her husband. Mrs. MAY died very suddenly on the 5th of December, 1867, and was buried on the following day. After the funeral was over, MICHAEL MAY, a brother of THOMAS MAY, deceased, took possession of his sister-in-law's house. Mrs. MAY's brother, Mr. RICHARD W. MAHER, however, claimed possession, and was told by MAY that he "would soon show him what right he had to the premises." MAHER obtained forcible possession after a time, and MAY disappeared. He soon turned up in Hudson City, N. J., to which place he evidently came with the intention of procuring such evidence as should enable him to obtain the property. He came to a place where ready assistance could be bought at a moment's notice, for two relatives of his, JAMES FOLEY and EDWARD FOLEY, men ripe for any job that promised profit, resided there, and joined readily in his schemes. They concocted a scheme, if it was not planned, indeed, before the demise of Mrs. MAY, to prove a marriage between that lady and MICHAEL MAY. They approached Justice MAIRES with a proposition offering him $1,000 to make out a certificate of marriage between the parties. Mr. MAIRES refused to have anything to do with them, telling them that even if they succeeded in their villainous scheme they could not get the certificate recorded. To this they replied that they "had fixed that." Soon after a similar application was made to Justice LODER, and it was also refused by him. A certificate was, however, brought to the County Clerk's office by MICHAEL MAY and EDWARD FOLEY some time in June, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, while the clerks were out, and a boy named SAMUEL DIXON was the only person in charge. This certificate bore the forged signature of "GEORGE W. DILLOWAY, Justice of the Peace," and was dated on the 3d of May, 1866. The two men easily persuaded the boy to record the certificate at a date corresponding with the date of the certificate, namely, in May, 1866. So far the work was well done, and a certified copy of the marriage certificate was soon afterward issued to them by Mr. GEORGE W. CASSIDY, the County Clerk, who was wholly ignorant of the conduct of his employe. When the certificate was presented in Augusta, Ga., it occasioned, of course, a great deal of surprise, and it was taken into Court by Mr. MAHER, the brother of Mrs. MAY, to test its genuineness. MAY demanded of the Court that a commission be sent to Hudson City to investigate the matter, but it was subsequently agreed upon between the attorneys upon both sides that interrogatories should be sent and statements made upon oath by witnesses to the alleged marriage, describing the person of the woman and answering ot her questions which should be put them. These interrogatories were sent to the two brothers FOLEY, and they made large offers to J. H. LIPPINCOTT, Esq., and Justice MAIRES to make out proper answers to them from descriptions sent by MAY. These offers, as stated by the gentlemen in Court, were indignantly refused and the applicants left them in great anger. Mr. J. H. DONNELLY, of Hudson City, who since the exposure of the plot has disappeared, fell in with their plans, made out the answers purporting to be under oath of the witnesses before Justice HESSLON, of Bayonne, and sent the package back to Augusta. MAY obtained immediate possession of the property by the aid of these papers, and soon realized a considerable amount of money by selling portions of the estate. Justice MAIRES, of Hudson City, being convinced that a villainous fraud was being perpetrated, sent information of the facts in his possession to the Augusta parties, and measures were at once taken to arrest the conspirators. MAY and LIPPINCOTT got wind of the proposed arrest and made good their escape. The two brothers FOLEY were arrested, indicted at the October term of the Hudson County Court and tried at the present term.

The result of the trial is most singular, when the positiveness of the proof against the prisoners is taken into account, and when it is considered that the counsel for the defence brought no evidence to upset the clear testimony of the witnesses for the State. Mr. DILLOWAY swore positively that he never married the couple, as it was alleged, and that the signature attached to the certificate was forged. Upon being asked whether he had not married so many that he might possibly have forgotten the fact of this marriage, he replied that he could not have forgotten it, for he had married but one couple in all his life. The signature of Mr. HESSLON, before whom the statements made in answer to the interrogatories were said to have been made, was also proved to be a forgery by the testimony of his widow, who testified that at a date affixed to the papers Mr. HESSLON was in a dying condition, and had not for months been able to lift a pen. Yet, in face of the facts, the jury, among whom was a relative of the prisoner and several of his friends, managed to disagree, and sent notice to Judge RANDOLPH yesterday morning, after seventeen hours' deliberation, that they were unable to agree. Judge RANDOLPH immediately repaired to the Court-house, and upon receiving their answer, rebuked them in strong terms, denouncing their conduct as a disgrace to the State of New-Jersey. The witnesses in the case were notified that a new trial would be ordered.

### A Successful Impostor.

One evening last week, a well-dressed and respectable-looking man rushed into the clerk's office of Sweeny's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Duane streets, and asked eagerly for the proprietor, saying that he wished to see him immediately on business of the utmost importance. In answer to his inquiries, the stranger was informed that Mr. SWEENY was in one of the parlors on the floor above, where he would be engaged for a few minutes, and that he could not be seen until he returned to the office. The man, in turn, said that he could not wait, as it was a matter of the most urgent character, and, suiting the action to the word, he pushed his way rapidly up the stairs, and entering the parlor abruptly, he seized the affrighted hotel-keeper by the arm and dragged him from the room into the hallway, explaining, as he did so, that he "must see him at once, and alone." When the hall had been reached the stranger let go his hold upon Mr. SWEENY, and then bursting into tears, handed him a note, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1869.

*Mr. Sweeny, Sweeny's Hotel:*

DEAR SIR: This will introduce Rev. Mr. WOOD, lately from Geneva, N. Y. He has been very unfortunate in not receiving letters from home, and is therefore very desirous of getting some assistance to enable him to pursue his journey. If you will be so kind as to assist him, my husband (who happens to be out of town just now) will see that you are properly reimbursed. Mr. WOOD has been known by us for a long time, and is in every way a gentleman and Christian, and you will never regret the matter of doing all you can for him.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,  
MRS. DR. CHAPIN,  
No. 14 East Thirty-third-street.

The stranger besought Mr. SWEENY not to detain him a moment, as his brother was dying, at his home, many hundred miles away, and that he wished to catch a train that would leave the City in a very short time, in order to reach him as soon as possible. The man's story seemed to be a truthful one, and the generous host, without any hesitancy, drew forth his pocket-book, and handing him a few dollars, withdrew from the scene. After the stranger had departed, Mr. SWEENY began to surmise that he had been duped, and he accordingly dispatched a messenger to Thirty-third-street to inquire if the note of introduction was authentic or not. Mrs. CHAPIN, in reply, pronounced the note to be a forgery, and added that from the messenger's description of the swindler, she thought him to be the same individual who, nearly two years ago, came to her and borrowed $20, saying that he was a cousin of the doctor's, and that he would surely call on the following day and return the money—which he did not do, however.

This impostor is believed to be a professional, who lives well by his operations. He is about five feet and ten inches in height; has dark hair, heavy eyebrows; is of dark complexion; is apparently not more than thirty years of age, and has a decidedly ministerial look. He is a fluent speaker, but very nervous in his movements, and is well fitted for the calling which he has chosen.

### Shocking Murder by a Lunatic on Blackwell's Island.

The "Lodge," by which appellation is known the small three-story building set apart for the worst or most violent of the lunatics on the west end of Blackwell's Island, was the scene of a most shocking affair some time during Friday night last, in which the life of a poor demented creature was taken by another in a moment of frenzy. The facts in the case are as follows:

There are about 1,300 inmates of the four structures set apart for lunatics on the island in question, all of which are filled—the "Lodge" being so to repletion. The accommodations were so meagre that it has been found necessary for several months past, in order to meet the demands of the increase in the number of unfortunates, to let them sleep two in a cell, instead of one as heretofore. Each of these apartments is furnished with an iron bedstead and a wooden tub, or "kid," of heavy oak; such utensils being essential. The patients are locked up in their rooms at 6 o'clock each evening, and are not released again until 5 o'clock the next morning. On Friday night one of the female lunatics confined in this department arose from her couch, and in a paroxysm of madness seized the huge tub at the side of the cot, and, raising it above her head, brought it down with terrific force upon the skull of her sleeping comrade, crushing it and killing the latter instantly. The shrieks and howlings in the lunatic asylum are so familiar to the ears of their keepers as to attract little or no attention at any time during the night; hence if any noise was made by the victim it was not noticed. At 5 o'clock, when the female keeper of the ward in which the affair transpired threw open the door of the cell, she beheld to her horror the maniac murderess and the murdered lying side by side in their bloody cot. The bed was saturated with blood, which dripped slowly from the pendant covering, and streamed over the floor of the room, while the brains of the dead woman, which had been literally scooped out by the fingers of the murderess, lay scattered about and bespattered the walls. The demented murderess was removed immediately from the cell, and the circumstances attending the affair were kept so strictly private as to elude the observation even of nearly every one about the place. The remains of the deceased, whose name has not transpired, were coffined quietly and expeditiously, and were interred without delay. She was about 26 years of age, and had neither friend nor relatives living in this vicinity.

### Marble Coloring.

The art of coloring stone and marble, through the entire mass, is supposed to have been known to the ancients, inasmuch as among the Greek ruins traces of colored marbles and stones are found. They have been seized upon by travelers and explorers and are occasionally met with in cabinets of curiosities. Many attempts of late days have been made in different countries to color entire masses of granite, marble, alabaster and other stones, but without success. They have been painted and stained on the surface, and imitations of marble have been produced upon slate and iron, but the mass of those substances has not been penetrated.

The patent for an interesting discovery for coloring marble and stone has been taken out, recently and the process is now being tested in this City, where specimens can be seen. The plan is very simple. Metal troughs are partly filled with a coloring liquid, and slabs are laid in them. The liquid does not rise higher than a third of the thickness of the slab, yet it ascends and permeates the dense pores of the stone as completely, though not as readily, as if the latter were loaf sugar. Precious stones and glass are too dense for the process, though agates have been colored by a ten days' immersion. The ordinary time required is twelve hours, varying with the density of the stone. Wood is also colored in the same manner, but requires a longer immersion. The molecular attraction is less than in the above substances. Nature furnishes very few varieties of color in marble, and no red, blue or violet. The new process gives these, or any others required. Mantel pieces, tables, &c., can be furnished in colored marble at from a quarter to a tenth of the price of the natural article. The discovery promises to be much availed of in the interiors of buildings.

### Printers' Union.

The Union adopted the following resolutions at their last meeting:

*Resolved*, That, notwithstanding the statements of Mr. P. C. BAKER, the printers mentioned by him under the term "newspaper printers" have not, nor have they had, in contemplation an advance in their scale of prices; and no information in his possession could have justified so grossly false a statement.

*Resolved*, That this Union would suggest to the Journeymen Printers' Coöperative Association, No. 166 William-street, that it regards the publication of a City and Business Directory by them as feasible, with more completeness and at less cost than now furnished the public by JOHN F. TROW & CO.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### New-York.

PETER SIGERSON and PETER HALEDY, both boys of tender age, were arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having broken open the door of premises No. 385 Broome-street, occupied by CHARLES KING as a stationery store. JOHN MCGOVAN, aged 20, was also arrested as an accomplice, and the three were found in possession of the miscellaneous property stolen by them. Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, held the accused for trial.

WESLEY MILLER was seen at a late hour on Saturday night on the pier foot of Franklin-street, with a suspicious looking bundle. He was at once arrested, and as the parcel was found to consist of clothing stolen from JOHN G. ROSSMAN, of the steamer *Relief*, he was locked up. Officer COOK then proceeded to the dock, and found HENRY PREVOST still on board the steamer, who attempted to escape arrest by leaping overboard. He was rescued by the Police, however, and yesterday morning both men were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who held them for trial on their own confession.

JOHN VAN TUIL and GEORGE LAWTON, who assaulted JOHN ALLEN, a bar-keeper at the dance-house No. 95 James-street, as already noted in this journal, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, to answer the charge of felonious assault. Several women were examined, and all testified that the accused began the quarrel by assaulting one of the females, and they saw LAWTON use a knife. The prisoners were held to await the result of the inquiries.

From the Central Park Meteorological report for the week ending Feb. 13, it appears that the mean hight of the barometer was 30.095, maximum at 9 P. M., Feb. 7, 30.409; minimum at 7 A. M., Feb. 10, 29.898; range, .511. The mean of the themometer was 36.41; maximum at 2 P. M., Feb. 13, 61.0; minimum at 6 A. M., Feb. 8, 16.2; range, 44.8. A very remarkable change of temperature took place yesterday, the bright, warm sunshiny morning suddenly changing into a damp, chilly, wintry afternoon.

JOHN E. DAVIS, of No. 119 Charles-street, went to the billiard-saloon in Fourteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, on Saturday evening, and finding a friend, took off his overcoat for the purpose of playing a social game. While thus engaged, GEO. MILLER, of No. 192 Eighth-avenue, who says he is a commission merchant, took DAVIS' coat from its hook, and walked off with it. He was traced to M. ALEENAN's pawn-shop, in Eighth-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, where the coat was being disposed of. He was arrested and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday, who fully committed him for trial. He gave as an excuse that he was intoxicated at the time of the theft.

GEO. W. BOGERT, of No. 196 West Fourth-street, caused the arrest of CELIA WILLETT, aged 26, residing at No. 36 Amity-street, and a domestic, whom he alleges he found in a pantry on the second floor of his dwelling, at a late hour on Saturday night, with $100 worth of clothing in her possession. When arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY the accused was held for trial. She stated that BOGERT had met her in the street and induced her to go to his residence with him.

The Arion Society gave their third and last private carnival party of the Winter yesterday evening at the Germania Rooms. As usual, all gentlemen attending were required to wear foolscaps, and the usual grotesque Committee sat upon the platform, presiding over the general merry-making. A fine band of music attended, comic speeches were made, and songs were sung in concert by the spectators at large of both sexes, who sat at tables and sipped Rhine wine. After midnight dancing commenced.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the liquor store of THOMAS MCCABE, at the corner of Grand and Thompson streets, when the occupants sustained a loss of $400. HENRY DURALE, on the second floor, lost $300 in furniture. Mr. BRAY owns the house, and lost $1,000; insured for $900 in the North River Company.

MARY FLEMING, of No. 154 West Eighteenth-street, felt some one fumbling at her dress pocket yesterday morning in the Sixteenth-street Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and at the same time noticed JOHN DANAHER, aged 20, a native of Ireland, residing corner of Cherry and Oliver streets, standing near her. She missed her pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, and followed DANAHER, who tried to escape, and was seen to drop the pocket-book by MICHAEL MCEVOY. When brought before Justice SHANDLEY, the prisoner confessed his guilt and stated that he took the pocket-book because his wife was sick and he out of work. He was held for trial.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 9 Clinton-street over the body of Mrs. MARY WESTINER, a native of Germany, aged 39 years, whose death was the result of a blood vessel being ruptured.

WM. ROSE died suddenly yesterday at No. 57 Thompson-street. Coroner ROLLINS was notified.

### Brooklyn.

JOHN KEIRONAN was arrested by Officer SPELMAN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, at a late hour on Saturday night, on a charge of having in July, 1868, with two others who were arrested at the time, entered the premises of GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Franklin, near Flushing-avenue, and stolen therefrom some money. The prisoner was arrested at Dutch Kills, Queens County. He was locked up to await examination this morning.

The Hatfield M. E. Church, corner of Leonard and Conselyea streets, Eastern Division, was duly dedicated yesterday. It is a frame edifice, measuring fifty feet wide by seventy feet in length; it has seats for 700 persons, and cost $10,000.

The river thieves on Saturday night robbed the canal-boat *J. R. Weller*, lying at the foot of Gold street, of $20 worth of lines, and the *Thomas Kingsworth*, lying alongside of it, of $10 worth.

HENRY DELAMATER, *alias* Marker, and CORNELIUS PEER were arrested on Saturday by Officers WONDERLY and SKELTON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, charged with keeping lottery shops. Both establishments, located near the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street, were in full operation at the time of the arrests, and a number of persons, white and colored, who were engaged in the business at the time, were obtained as witnesses. The accused were taken before Justice RILEY, and held to bail in $1,000 each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JOSEPH E. TOWERS was arrested on Saturday night by Officer COMBS, of the Fiftieth Precinct, on complaint of ELIZABETH ST. CLAIR, No. 888 Pacific-street, from whom, it is alleged, he stole mink furs of the value of $60.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning the two-story frame building owned by LOUIS WINPENT, in Eleventh-street, between South First and Grand streets, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was used as a stable. The loss on the building is about $450, and on the stock about $300, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the result of incendiarism.

Twenty-eight persons were arrested for intoxication on Saturday night. Of the whole number four were Irish women.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78. Stocks steady; Erie, 25; Illinois, 94¾.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 13—11 A. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firmer and higher at 81⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull, and the sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 12¼d.@12½d. |
| Middling Orleans | 12½d.@12¾d. |

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb 13.

Linseed Cakes, £12 15s. ₽ ton. Sperm Oil, £97 ₽ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93 for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 77⅞. Stocks steady. Erie, 25; Illinois, 95¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy, and prices have declined a fraction. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12½d., both on spot and afloat; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12½d. The sales of the day have only been 7,000 bales. PRODUCE—Common Resin, 6s. ₽ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11¼d. ₽ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Sugar closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed firmer and higher. The last sales of the old issue were made at 82.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Cotton closed steady at previous prices.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The Bourse is strong; Rentes, 70f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Feb. 14.

United States Bonds 81⅝@82 for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Sunday, Feb. 14.

COTTON—Tres Ordinaire is quoted at 140f. ₽ cwt., on the spot.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 14.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending Feb. 13: SUGAR buoyant; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9@9¼ reals ₽ arobe; Nos. 15 to 20 buoyant at 10@11 reals; Muscovada Sugar, fair to good refining, buoyant at 7¾@8 reals. MOLASSES, 5¼@6¼ reals ₽ keg. LARD firm at 22½c.@24½c. HONEY quiet at 4½ reals ₽ gallon. BOX-SHOOKS declining, and quoted at 6@6½ reals. FREIGHTS to United States ports closed steady. EXCHANGE on London, 17¾@17½ premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 22@21 discount.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

EXCHANGE on New-York 1-10 premium. FLOUR dull; easier for low grades and steady for medium to good grades; Spring Extras, $5@$7. WHEAT quiet and declined ¾c.@¾c.; No. 1, $1 21@$1 24; No. 2, buyers' option, $1 16¾. CORN moderately active and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales of New at 58½c.; no grade, 54c.@55½c. OATS quiet and declined ¾c.@1c.; sales of No. 2 at 53½c.; Rejected, 51c. RYE dull and declined; sales at $1 22@$1 24, in favorite houses. WHISKY dull and nominal at 93c.@93½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $32@$32 25. LARD, 19c.@19¼c. Bulk MEATS unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull; Common to Good Soft, $12@$12 25. Live HOGS dull and easy; Common to to Choice, $10@$11 50. CATTLE dull and easy. COWS, $4 55@$5 75. Good to Choice shipping STEERS, $6 87@$7 25. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; to-day's steamer takes 1,400 bbls. to New-York. WHEAT—Good shipping, $1 70@$1 80. LEGAL TENDERS unchanged. MINING STOCKS during the week active; Hale & Norcross Company levied an assessment of $5 per share, delinquent March 20; Alpha $52; Belcher, 32; Bullion, $25; Chollar Potosi, $162; Confidence, $33, Crown Point, $68; Empire Mill, $100; Gould & Curry, $106; Hale & Norcross, $80; Imperial, $117; Kentucky, $222; Ophir, $41; Overman, $74; George, $63; Sierra Nevada, $25; Yellow Jacket, $77.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 63c. for Ear; 65c. for Shelled. OATS firm and supply light; sales at 66c.@67c. for No. 1. RYE firm and scarce; sales at $1 40@$1 42 for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $2@$2 25 for State Spring; $2 25@$2 40 for Canada; $2 40@$2 45 for Fall. COTTON dull; Middlings, 28¾c. WHISKY steady at 95c. PROVISIONS dull and heavy; not much pressure to sell. Mess PORK held quiet; $32 50 offered. Bulk MEATS held at 13¾c.@15¼c.; 150,000 lbs. sold at 13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides. BACON dull; held at 14¾c.@14¾c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS firm at 19c.@19¾c. LARD dull and nominal; sales at 20c.@20¼c. GOLD, 134¾.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON unsettled; Middlings, 28½c.@28¾c.; receipts, 6,316 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; exports, 4,664 bales. GOLD, 135¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 146¾@147; Commercial, 145¾@146¾; New-York Sight, par@¼ discount. SUGAR active and higher; Common, 10½c.@11c.; Prime, 14¼c.@14½c.; Yellow Clarified, 15½c. MOLASSES active and higher; Prime, 73½c.@75c. FLOUR quiet and firm; Superfine, $6 37@$6 50; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50. BRAN declined to $1 15. HAY tending upward; Prime, $27 50. PORK dull; held, $34 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD quiet; Tierce, 20¼c.@20¾c.; Keg, 22¼c.@22¾c. WHISKY steady at $1@$1 07½. HIGHWINES, 97½c. COFFEE quiet and firm; Fair, 15c.@15½c.; Prime, 17c.@18c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; sales 1,100 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White; $10 50@$10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 85. CORN quiet at $1 for No. 1. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY, $2@$2 05 for Canadian. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ₽ cwt. MILLFEED scarce and in good demand; Shorts, $25@$26; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $36@$38 ₽ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 30c.@31c. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $8@$8 75; Ohio do., $8 50@$9 75; Fancy, $10 50@$12 50. WHEAT—Prime scarce; sales at $1 80@$1 90 for Red; $2 10@$2 25 for White. RYE, $1 55@$1 58. CORN in fair demand; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow at 88c.@90c. OATS in good demand; sales 5,000 bushels Western at 73c.@76c. PETROLEUM nominal; Crude, 23½c.; Refined, 33½c.@33c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Less doing. WHISKY nominal at 97c.@$1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 13.

TOBACCO dull. COTTON heavy. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull; mixed, 70c.@72c.; choice, 74c.@75c. OATS quiet at 70c.@72c. BARLEY heavy. RYE firm; choice, $1 33. PORK quiet at $32@$33 50. Bulk MEATS dull at 12¼c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides. BACON dull. LARD dull. WHISKY quiet at 95c. HOGS dull at $10@$11 gross. Beef CATTLE quiet at $3 25@$7 gross. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,400 head.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull and quiet; City Double Extra, $6 37@$6 87; Country, $5 75@$6. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 2, $1 19¼. OATS dull and weak; No. 2, fresh, 54c. CORN firm and scarce; Rejected, 60c. RYE declining; No. 1, $1 14@$1 15. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. Dressed HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bbls. Pork.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

TOBACCO—Sales 175 hhds.; Lugs to Owen County Leaf, $5 25@$18 75; Henry County, $22 25. COTTON, 28¾c. Mess PORK, $33. LARD, 20¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c., all packed. FLOUR, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 75. CORN, 68c.@65c. OATS, 62c.@63c. WHISKY, 95c.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR dull at $6 25@$7 for City Ground. WHEAT neglected and nominal. CORN in fair demand, with sales of New at 77c.@78c., on the track. OATS dull; sales of 600 bushels at 65c., in store. RYE nominal at $1 35. BARLEY firmer; sales of 7,000 bushels Canadian at $2 10, but held a shade higher at the close. SEEDS firm at unchanged quotations. PORK firm; Mess, $33. LARD firm at 21¼c. HIGHWINES nominal at 94c.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR steady for choice grades; low and medium grades dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and nominally lower; White Michigan regular, $1 71@$1 72; buyer February, $1 69. CORN easier and active; New, 68¾c.; Rejected, 67c.; Yellow, 71c. OATS firm and unchanged. RYE steady; No. 1, $1 30; Michigan, $1 29. BARLEY steady at $2 20 for Canada. Dressed HOGS dull at $12@$13.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 13.

FLOUR more active but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Prime Red, $2 25@$2 35; Fair to Good, $1 75@$1 85; Pennsylvania, $1 45. CORN firm; Prime White, 93c.@94c.; Yellow, 92c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE firm at $1 55 for Prime. Mess PORK quiet at $33 50@$34. BACON and LARD unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 1,200 bales; exports, 3,000 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 50@$7. CORN, 72c. OATS, 78c. PORK easier; quoted at $34 50. LARD, 21c.@21½c. Bulk MEATS weak; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 17¾c. Dressed HOGS, $13.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON market dull and lower; sales 300 bales; Low Middlings, 27½c.@27¾c.; receipts, 615 bales; exports, 617 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 13.

Spirits TURPENTINE dull at 53c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE quiet at $2 05@$3 20. TAR steady at $2 75. COTTON dull.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON dull; no sales; quotations cannot be given; receipts, 1,058 bales; exports coastwise, 1,747 bales.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON very dull; sales, 140 bales; receipts, 390 bales; Middlings, 27¾c.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 13.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 28½c.; sales, 450 bales; exports, coastwise, 5,344 bales; to Liverpool, 1,750 bales.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

Stocks active; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 108; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25⅜; Reading Railroad, 47¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅜; Gold, 134⅞.

[Advertisement.]

It is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

All care and anxiety about burglary removed by applying the Burglary Alarm Telegraph. We prove it by hundreds who are using it. Eight years' experience, and never broken through. Pamphlets sent free. Look out for infringements in using or vending. The rubber coat on the street has no connection with this office.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | Jan. 30 | Bremen | New-York. |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Westphalia | Feb. 16 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| China | Feb. 17 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Minnesota | Feb. 17 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Siberia | Feb. 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| America | Feb. 18 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of New-York | Feb. 20 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| England | Feb. 20 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| St. Laurent | Feb. 20 | New-York | Havre. |

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rising Star | Feb. 16 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| Eagle | Feb. 20 | New-York | Havana. |
| City of Mexico | Feb. 20 | New-York | Vera Cruz. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for North Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *West-phalia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 14—*In steamship England, from Liverpool*—William Wilkinson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 55 | Sun sets..... 5 35 | Moon sets.. 9 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 18 | Gov. Island.11 07 | Hell Gate..12 29

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 14.

### Arrived.

Steamship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. 30, with mdse. and 54 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 10, lat. 43 14, lon. 52 20, passed steamship Pennsylvania, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Feb. 9, 10 A. M., passed a ship ashore, Loggerhead Key Light, Tortugas, bearing S. W. by W. 6 miles, with two wrecking vessels close by; 10th, lat. 26 23, lon. 79 50, exchanged signals with brig Havana, bound N.; 12th, 3 P. M., Hatteras bearing N. by W. ¾ W., distant 60 miles, spoke ship Tiber, from Calcutta for New-York.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Albemarle, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship Witch of the Wave, (of Boston,) Bachelder, Manila Sept. 19, with sugar and hemp to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to B. B. Titcomb. Passed Anjier Nov. 11, in co. with ship Bunker Hill, Davis, from Manila for Boston; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 22, and crossed the equator Jan. 20, in lon. 41. Had head winds and calms in the China Sea, with moderate S. E. trades in the South Atlantic, and strong N. and N. W. winds on the coast; Jan. 11, Joseph Williams, a native of Chili, died of general debility.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Nov. 25, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales almost the entire passage, sprung rudder-head and lost and split sails.

Bark Sailor Prince, (of St. John, N. B.,) McManus, Matanzas 18 ds., with molasses to Balzer & Taaks—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales on the 3d and 4th inst., of Hatteras, during which lost and split sails, shifted and stove part of cargo, and carried away main and mizzentopmast and backstays.

Brig Centaur, Moore, Cienfuegos, 14 ds., with sugar to Pouvert & Co., vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Sailed in company with brig Kirby and schr. J. Ricardo Jove, for Philadelphia. Feb. 10, off Hatteras, spoke schr. Pedro A. Grau, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia.

Brig Haidee, (of Jamaica) McDonnell, Ocho Rios Jan., 16 ds., with logwood and pimento to Henry De Cordova & Co.; vessel to A. H. Solomon & Co. Has had heavy northerly and westerly gales the entire passage. Schr. Eliza J. Staples, for New-York, sailed Jan. 27.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) McCarthy, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Left in port brig George Downs, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Sarah Jane, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous.

Brig Meteor, (of Boston,) Carver, Matanzas 20 ds., with molasses to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 13 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy northerly and westerly gales, during which lost and split sails, lost topmast backstays, carried away channel plates, started cargo, &c., the vessel laboring very much in heavy cross seas. Feb. 11, lat. 37, lon. 72, saw a brig's mast, apparently not long in the water.

Brig Robert C. Wright, (of Baltimore,) Walker, St. Domingo City 18 ds., with logwood, sugar, &c., and 2 passengers to Charles Rosiere. Experienced very heavy weather between lat. 30 and 35; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. Jan. 17, while at St. Domingo City, Edward Brush, of Prince Edward's Island, one of the crew, was stabbed by a shipmate named Robert Hawthorne and died almost instantly. Hawthorne was arrested by the local authorities and is now in prison at St. Domingo City.

Brig Hattie B., (of Waldoboro,) Daggett, Minatitlan, Mex., 19 ds., with logwood, &c., to F. Probst & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. Feb. 4, put into Key West for provisions. Sld. in co. with bark Cromwell, (Br.,) for London; bark Dan, (Dan.,) brigs Lizzie, (Br.,) Ampero, (Br.,) Seven Brothers, (Dutch,) and Katrina (Dutch,) all for Cork or Falmouth, for orders. The H. B. brings six of the crew of the bark Chimborazo, wrecked at Tabasco, Mex., Oct. 4.

Brig H. G. Berry, Oolson, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had heavy S. W. gales south of Hatteras, during which shifted cargo, &c.

Brig John Sherwood, Berry, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had westerly gales the last 7 ds.

Schr. Anna C. Leverett, Thompson, Tampico, Mex., 21 ds., with hides, skins, &c. to Brugiere & Thebaud. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Feb. 4, saw a bark ashore near Gun Key, Bahamas, but could not make out her name.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Hamfield, Para, 28 ds., with rubber, &c. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Left in port brig Isabella and schrs. Gersh Banker, and Francis Davis for New-York, loading. Schr. Paul Seavey, for New-York, left the day previous.

Schr. Robert Mynan, (of Harwich,) Phillips, Corpus Christi, 21 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Henry H. Sprague & Co.; vessel to J. A. Stetson & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Nora, (of Millbridge,) Dow, Jacksonville, Fla., 15 ds., with yellow pine to Clark & Alsop. Has had heavy westerly winds up to Hatteras; since then had fine weather.

Schr. C. H. Johnson, Hall, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Eothen, Hageman, Havana 7 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Ellen J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Edward Lee, Dixon, Baltimore 6 ds., with grain to order.

Schr. Mary A. Ivans, Bodine, Norfolk 3 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. John Mosser, Roades, Norfolk 4 ds., with corn to R. Lea.

Schr. Lois, Snow, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn to Gayney & Co.

Schr. Wm. Smithson, Stevens, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Henry Kindberg, Thomas, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Pratt, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Arcularius, Hall, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Broadfield, Crowell, Portland 6 ds., with lumber for Baltimore.

Schr. Southerner, Darling, Portland 6 ds., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Miller, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel McFee, Smith, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. James S. Hewitt, Overton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Breeze, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia Augusta, Miller, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Ellen Sylvester, Jones, Provincetown.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Lewis, Connecticut River.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chancellor, Bearse, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. H. H. Thompson, Harris, Newport.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Norfolk.

Schr. Sarah & Louisa, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, New-Haven.

Schr. Dr. Wm. Powers, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Adams, Heany, Fall River.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Kelly, Providence.

SAILED—Steamship The Queen, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. E., cloudy.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 14—Arr. bark Gaetano, from Palermo; brigs D. S. Soule, Mobile; Abby Ellen, Darien; schrs. Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; Annie Glover, from Charleston, and bark Alexandrina, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York; schrs. My Rover, from New-York, and Joseph Allen, from Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 14—Arr. steamship Thames, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13—Cld. ship Badshyddan, for Liverpool, with 15,000 sacks wheat; ship Neira, for Liverpool, with 22,000 sacks wheat. Sld. ship Lilestria, for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 13, P. M.—Arr. schr. Foam, from Haytien for Boston, and sailed; also, arr. Maggie Mulan, Roggers, from Woods' Hole for Savannah. A. M., Feb. 13.—Arr. schrs. Annie E. Glover, Hany, from Charleston to Boston, 11 ds.; George Temple, from New-London; George Banker, J. B. T. Trickland, Clark, do.; Maggie E. Gray, Hellsboro, from Providence for Portland; Sarah Gordon, Hodgden, from New-York for Portsmouth.

Wind W. S. W., fresh.

Passed by yesterday, steamer Oriental, Snow, from New-Orleans for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14.—Passed in for Baltimore the barks Linden, from Montevideo; Dirgo, from Genoa, and King Charles, from Genoa; brig A. M. Roberts, from Matanzas; schr. Beaty, from the West Indies, and brig Persia, from Halifax for Richmond.

Passed out, bark Granan, for London; schr. Willie, for Mayaguez, and Ida May, for Halifax.

### Spoken, &c.

Anna A. Holton—schr., was seen Feb. 9, lat. 32 50, lon. 71 50.

Edward Hyman—ship, of New-Orleans, strg. N. N. W., was passed Jan. 13, lat. 7 25 S., lon. 26 08.

Josiah L. Hale—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 78 ds. out, was signalized Dec. 22, off Cape Laguellas.

Samuel Larrabee—bark, of Bangor, standing N., was passed Feb. 4, lat. 31 30, lon. 70 08.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 14.—The steamship Deutschland has arrived from New-York, for Bremen.

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